

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2-13-70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN
BOOK REVIEW

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Walters ☒
Mohr ☒
Bishop ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Soyars ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

SYNOPSIS:

A copy of page proofs of captioned book, which will be published on 4-27-70, was forwarded by Ray Brennan, a reporter for the "Chicago Sun-Times," who requested rebuttal material from us for a newspaper article discrediting this book prior to its publication. We agreed to assist Brennan.

By letter dated 4-23-68, Ron Offen requested assistance from us in the preparation of this book and we advised him that we were unable to help him. Jay R. Nash was arrested on 6-2-67 for the sale of obscene literature, which charge was dismissed.

This book is a self-serving diatribe, designed only for pecuniary gain, and based on innuendoes, fabrications, and falsehoods. The authors' theme is that Dillinger was not killed on 7-22-34 outside the Biograph Theater in Chicago. The plot concerns a conspiracy by which Jimmy Lawrence, who strongly resembled Dillinger, impersonates Dillinger and is subsequently shot and killed on 7-22-34. This enabled Dillinger to escape apprehension. The conspirators arrange for the real Dillinger to be fingerprinted beforehand and this fingerprint card is surreptitiously filed in the official police records after the death of Lawrence making it appear that Dillinger's fingerprints are Lawrence's.

Among the former Bureau employees listed under "Acknowledgments" are Allen E. Lockerman, who reportedly has been critical of the Bureau in the past, and his wife, Doris Rogers Lockerman, who wrote a series of newspaper articles in 1935 concerning the hoodlums of the 1930's.

Some of the authors' claims (which we show to be incorrect) are set out below:

EX. - 106

Enclosure

FEB 19 1970

ENCLOSURE

Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosure
1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosure

Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

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REW:rog (10)

CONTINUED - OVER

CRIME RESEARCH

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M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
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BOOK REVIEW

That the Director had put out a "shoot-to-kill" order on Dillinger. That former SAC Melvin H. Purvis obtained employment with the Bureau through political influence. That the FBI unjustly shot at three innocent victims during the raid at Little Bohemia Lodge in Wisconsin on 4-22-34. That the raid at Little Bohemia Lodge was a "one-sided battle," implying that all the gunfire was by the FBI. That Melvin Purvis took control of the Dillinger case. That Purvis promised Anna Sage that she would not be deported. That the gun allegedly carried by Dillinger on 7-22-34 was sold five months after Dillinger's death. That the person killed outside the Biograph Theater on 7-22-34 was first pushed down to the ground and thereafter shot and killed while lying on the ground. That, based upon the results of the autopsy, the person shot outside the Biograph Theater had ailments which would have prevented him from engaging in the sports in which Dillinger participated. That Dillinger was not positively identified by relatives. That Dillinger's father covered the buried casket with concrete slabs in order to hide the identity of the person buried therein. That the FBI violated the constitutional rights of certain individuals involved in the Dillinger case. That Matt Leach of the Indiana State Police implied that Dillinger had been unarmed when killed. That a letter writer, who in 1963 claimed he was John Dillinger, had proof of his claim. That Captain Timothy O'Neill, Chief of Detectives, East Chicago Police, Indiana, killed the man outside the Biograph Theater on 7-22-34. That the FBI never fingerprinted the person who was killed outside the Biograph Theater on 7-22-34 and this person was never identified by fingerprints.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed blind memorandum be approved and thereafter returned to the Crime Research Section for forwarding to Ray Brennan of the "Chicago Sun-Times."

Done 11/17/70
[Signature]

V. O.K. Hereafter I want
no such cooperation
given to Chicago Sun-
Times. It is extremely
hostile to FBI.
[Signature]
- 1a -
DETAILS - OVER
[Arrows pointing down]

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DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

According to M. A. Jones to Bishop memo dated 1-23-70, Ray Brennan, a reporter for the "Chicago Sun-Times" newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, telephonically advised he had received page proofs of captioned book whose theme is that Dillinger was not killed outside the Biograph Theater on 7-22-34. Brennan requested that this book be reviewed by the Bureau and any pertinent rebuttal material be furnished to him inasmuch as he desires to completely discredit it prior to publication. We agreed to assist Brennan. A Xerox copy of the page proofs was subsequently received from the Chicago Office. It was noted that the publication date is set for April 27, 1970, by Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, Illinois.

We are in receipt of an article by Ray Brennan which appeared in the January 29, 1970, issue of "The Philadelphia Inquirer" newspaper in which Brennan opines that the book is well written but is lacking in factual data. He notes in this article that, although he is listed under "Acknowledgements," he was never contacted by the authors. We also received an article dated 2-5-70 in the "Chicago Sun-Times" which disclosed an interview with Jay Robert Nash. In this article Nash was critical of people writing about his book prior to publication and stated "but nobody better cross me on this thing" and "if they try to get in my way I'll sue them for four million dollars." He allegedly has written 18 books, none of which has been published to date.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no pertinent information concerning ~~Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, Illinois~~. We received a letter from ~~Ron Offen~~ on 4-23-68 in which he advised that he was writing a book concerning Dillinger and requested background information concerning Dillinger. ~~By letter dated 4-29-68, the Director advised him that due to the heavy pressure of our official duties at the present time we were unable to cooperate with him in connection with this story. Our files disclose a "humorous" letter from Jay Nash to "Vogue" magazine, received on 1-18-60, in which Nash asked for a raise. He sent copies of this letter to "Ike," "David Sarnoff" and "J. Edgar Hoover."~~ *ztk*

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The Chicago Office advised that its files disclose no pertinent information concerning Henry Regnery Company or the captioned authors. Regnery and captioned authors have favorable credit records. There was no arrest record located for Offen. However, Jay R. Nash was arrested in Chicago, Illinois, on 6-2-67 for sale of obscene literature, which charge was dismissed on 7-10-67.

~~JAY ROBERT NASH~~

The Identification Division disclosed no record for Offen. However, Jay R. Nash, FBI Number 217410H, was arrested on 6-2-67 at Chicago, Illinois, for sale of obscene literature. No disposition noted.

~~JAY NASH~~

BOOK REVIEW:

This book is a self-serving diatribe, designed only for pecuniary gain, and based on innuendoes, fabrications, and falsehoods. This book is so inaccurate that it should be classified as "fiction which is stranger than truth."

The authors' theme is that Dillinger was not killed on 7-22-34 outside the Biograph Theater in Chicago, Illinois. Every disclosed fact, interpretation, recollection, and hypothesis is twisted, turned and distorted to support this claim. To accomplish their apparent goal (money), the authors attempt to discredit the FBI, which is always a good selling point.

The plot concerns a conspiracy by Dillinger and friends to effect Dillinger's permanent escape. They recruit a Dillinger double by the name of Jimmy Lawrence (this is the alias Dillinger was using at the time of his death) who strongly resembles Dillinger. Lawrence, who is possibly a person the "syndicate" wanted to eliminate anyway, was furnished to Anna Sage, the notorious Lady in Red, who is beset by deportation problems. The syndicate and/or Sage arranges the finale to this conspiracy with East Chicago, Indiana, Policeman Martin Zarkovich, who will assure that Lawrence will not be taken alive, thereby taking care of the syndicate's problem and also possibly saving Sage from deportation because she assisted in bringing Dillinger's career to an end. Zarkovich and another East Chicago Policeman, Timothy O'Neill, notify the FBI that they have found Dillinger (Lawrence) and assist the FBI in his capture, knowing full well that Lawrence will not be taken alive because they, Zarkovich and O'Neill, intend to kill him.

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According to the authors, O'Neill is the triggerman. The conspirators had foreseen the problem of corpse identification by fingerprints, so shrewdly they arranged for the real Dillinger to put his prints on a fingerprint card which was surreptitiously placed into the official police records by one of the conspirators after the death of Lawrence; thereby making it appear that these fingerprints belonged to Lawrence.

The above is simply fantasy which is unsupported by facts. Also, if Jimmy Lawrence is not Dillinger why haven't the authors told us who he is? The best argument against the above story is that Dillinger was fingerprinted by Bureau Agents after his death and his fingerprints were identified as the real John H. Dillinger. However, the authors put forth numerous claims that should be disputed.

Under the caption of "Acknowledgements," the authors list persons who assisted them in bringing the true Dillinger story to life. Among the persons listed were the following whom we identified as former Bureau employees:

Walter J. Devereux, EOD 3-3-30, voluntarily resigned 3-19-42;
Allen E. Lockerman, Jr., EOD 3-21-32, voluntarily resigned 11-3-34;
Doris Rogers Lockerman, EOD 8-29-32, voluntarily resigned 2-16-35;
Virgil W. Peterson, EOD 12-1-30, voluntarily resigned 6-11-42.

No information critical of the Bureau has been directly attributed to the above individuals in the book. However, it was reported in 1937 that Allen E. Lockerman, Jr., was rather talkative concerning the Bureau and his conversations were of a derogatory nature. His wife, Doris Rogers Lockerman, describing herself as a former confidential secretary with the Department of Justice, wrote a series of articles dealing with the hoodlums of the 1930's which appeared in the "Chicago Tribune" during 1935. In one article she made reference to telephone taps in connection with an investigation. (67-12777) (67-20475) (67-25116) (67-14562)

The following are some of the authors' claims which appear in this book and our answers to these claims:

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RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
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Claim: On page 2 of this book, the authors state that the Director had put out a "shoot-to-kill" order on Dillinger. Answer: Bufiles do not disclose any such order and FBI plans had been carefully laid with the view in mind of apprehending Dillinger alive. (62-29777-7031)

Claim: On page 27 of this book, the authors claim that South Carolina Senator Edward Smith used political influence in securing Melvin H. Purvis a position with the FBI. Answer: Since Mr. Hoover has become Director, no one has become a Bureau employee through political influence. Bufiles disclose that after Purvis made application with the Bureau, letters of recommendation were received from South Carolina Congressman Allard H. Gasque and Senator Ellison D. Smith; however, an FBI investigation of Purvis was ordered prior to the receipt of these letters. (67-7489)

Claim: According to pages 38-39 of this book, after leaving Little Bohemia Lodge in Wisconsin, on April 22, 1934, three individuals not connected with the Dillinger gang were unjustly fired upon by the FBI, and as a result one of the persons was killed and the other two wounded. Answer: Bufiles disclose that information was received that Dillinger and his gang were the only occupants of the resort other than the owner and his employees. The Agents were of the opinion that the three persons that were in a motor vehicle were part of Dillinger's associates. The individuals attempted to drive away and the Agents clearly and distinctly ordered them to stop, stating that they were officers of the law. The vehicle immediately accelerated and an effort was made to drive through the Agents at which time the vehicle was shot at. (62-29777-2942)

(Page 275, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

Claim: On page 42 of this book, the authors claim it was a "one-sided battle" on April 22, 1934, at Little Bohemia Lodge, inferring that all the gunfire was by the FBI and none by the Dillinger gang. Answer: According to Bufiles and "The Dillinger Days," machine-gun fire was returned from the second story window and the roof of the Little Bohemia Lodge. (62-29777-2942) (Page 276, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

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Claim: On page 88 of this book, the authors stated that Melvin Purvis wrested control of the Dillinger case after his first meeting with Anna Sage on 7-21-34. Answer: According to Bufiles and "Persons in Hiding," Inspector Samuel Cowley was in complete control of the Dillinger case during this time. (62-29777-7096)
(Page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover)

Claim: On pages 87 and 143 of this book, the authors claim that SAC Melvin H. Purvis promised Anna Sage that she would not be deported and "then went way out and scaled the federal reward higher, stating that there was a sum total of \$25,000 available through the Attorney General." Answer: The only promise made to Anna Sage was that she would be paid the sum of \$5,000 for the information furnished by her, which money was duly paid. (62-29777-6904) (Page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover)

Claim: The authors assert on page 100 that the .38 Colt automatic pistol, serial number 119702, which Dillinger allegedly was carrying when he was killed, was actually sold on December 19, 1934, five months after Dillinger's death; therefore, this could not be Dillinger's gun. Answer: The .38 Colt automatic pistol, serial number 119702, was recovered on June 1, 1935, from the car of Volney Davis at the time of Davis' apprehension and, therefore, was not Dillinger's gun. The serial number of the gun in the possession of Dillinger when he was killed had been obliterated. The fact that Dillinger's .38 Colt automatic had no serial number should have been obvious to the authors since they admittedly had a copy of the Coroner's Report where this information is set out. (62-29777-2940) (7-576-6211)

Claim: On pages 117 and 118 of this book, the authors attempted to show that the person shot outside the Biograph Theater on July 22, 1934, was first pushed down to the ground and thereafter shot and killed while lying on the ground. Answer: Dillinger assumed a dodging, semi-crouching position and drew his gun from his pocket at which time he was shot by Special Agents of the FBI. He was not lying on the ground when shot, nor did anyone push him to the ground. The question arises why anyone would push someone to the ground first and then shoot him when it would be simpler to just shoot him. (62-29777-1-24)
(Pages 324-325, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

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Claim: On page 115 the authors claim that, according to the results of the autopsy, the man shot outside the Biograph Theater had rheumatic heart chronically developed since childhood and also had arteriosclerosis. Therefore, they claimed that this individual could not be Dillinger since it would be unlikely he would have been able to participate in sports as he did. Answer: On 2-2-70, Colonel John P. Fairchild, M. D., Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D. C., advised that frequently a person with the above ailments is not aware that they exist and participates in normal activities and sports.

Claim: On pages 124 and 125 of this book, the authors state that Dillinger's father did not positively identify the corpse of Dillinger, although he said when viewing the body, "I think he got a raw deal from the start. I don't believe it was right to kill him the way they did." They also state on page 127 that Dillinger's sister, Audrey, did not make a positive identification of the corpse, although, when viewing the body for identification purposes, she said, "There is no question in my mind, Mr. Harvey. Bury him." Answer: The authors have gone to ridiculous extents to prove their case. Also, according to an article in the "Sun Telegraph" newspaper on 7-24-34, Dillinger's father gazed at the corpse and said, "My boy!" (62-29777 Sub A, Section 22)

Claim: Page 128 sets out information that Dillinger's father sent a local clothier to Indianapolis with some of his son's apparel as a guide in purchasing a burial suit and the sleeves of the newly purchased suit were too long. Therefore, the authors conclude the body could not be Dillinger's. Answer: You cannot always depend upon a good fit, even when you pick out your own clothes.

Claim: On page 130 the authors indicate that, since Dillinger's father covered the buried casket with concrete slabs, he was trying to hide the identity of the person buried therein. Answer: Cremation would have been a better way to hide identity. According to "Dillinger: A Short and Violent Life," there had been rumors that there would be an attempt to steal Dillinger's body and, therefore, as a prevention against ghouls, cemetery officials persuaded Dillinger's father to have the grave reopened so that concrete slabs could be placed above the vault. (Pages 259 and 261, "Dillinger: A Short and Violent Life," by Robert Cromie and Joseph Pinkston.

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Claim: The authors implied FBI involvement in the following incidents: On page 133 in the death of Jimmy Probasco, who allegedly committed suicide in 7-34 by jumping to his death from the FBI building in Chicago; on page 137 involving the alleged claim by undisclosed sources that John J. McLaughlin was dangled from an open window by the FBI when being questioned concerning the Bremer Kidnaping; on page 135 an alleged torture of Art O'Leary during an interview by the FBI in 7-34; and on page 138 in obtaining a signed statement from Dr. Wilhelm Loeser (spelled "Loesser" by the authors) that duress was used by the FBI.

Answer: The authors fail to prove these accusations and nothing was located in Bufiles to substantiate these implications.

Claim: On page 149 of this book, Matt Leach of the Indiana State Police implied that Dillinger had been unarmed when killed and that the whole affair "smelled fishy." Answer: According to "The Dillinger Days" by John Toland, Matt Leach, Captain in the Indiana State Police, directed his bitterness against the FBI by claiming it was not a Special Agent but a member of the East Chicago Police who had killed Dillinger, that he had evidence that Dillinger was unarmed when shot, that \$7,000 had been taken from Dillinger's pockets, and also he counseled citizens not to cooperate with the FBI. On September 4, 1937, Donald Stiver, head of the Department of Safety in Indiana, requested Leach's resignation citing 13 charges based on his lack of cooperation with the FBI. Twelve days later Leach was formally dismissed by the Indiana State Police Board. Also, a photograph of the weapon in the possession of Dillinger at the time of his death appeared in the 7-23-34 edition of the "Herald-Examiner" newspaper and in the 7-24-34 edition of the "New York Evening Journal" newspaper.

(62-29777 Sub A Sections 23 and 25) (62-29777-6932) ("The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

Claim: On page 166 the authors give some credence to a letter writer who in 1963 (shortly after the publication of two Dillinger books by Robert Cromie and John Toland) claimed he was John Dillinger because the writer was the first to make mention of a fact that the person killed on July 22, 1934, had brown eyes, although the real Dillinger had bluish gray eyes. The authors stated that, according to the autopsy, the deceased had brown eyes and the Coroner's Report, in which the autopsy had been included, was lost shortly after the killing. Answer: First, the

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authors are incorrect since, according to Robert Cromie's book to which the authors made reference, the autopsy report records Dillinger's eyes as brown. Second, according to an article dated 7-24-34 in the "Chicago Tribune" newspaper, the autopsy results described the deceased as having brown eyes. And third, all persons connected with the autopsy and Inquest or who had access to any copy of the autopsy results or Coroner's Reports would be knowledgeable as to the reported color of the decedent's eyes according to the autopsy. (Page 253, "Dillinger: A Short and Violent Life," by Robert Cromie and Joseph Pinkston)

Claim: The above-noted letter is set out verbatim in the Introduction of this book and an excerpt from this letter follows: "J. E. Hoover stated, 'There is every indication that the man shot is Dillinger-except the proof. It is customary to send in to Headquarters the fingerprints of every man shot by the F. B. I. but no fingerprints of Dillinger have come in in spite of a regulation burial.' " Answer: Bufiles disclose no such quote attributable to the Director.

Claim: On page 168 the authors claim there were strong similarities between the known handwriting of Dillinger and the handwriting appearing on the letter noted above, and a noted expert advised that he could reach no conclusion as to whether Dillinger wrote the above-noted letter since there was no way of ascertaining if Dillinger's handwriting changed over the period of 30-some years. Answer: The authors cite no source for stating there were strong similarities and the expert reached no conclusion; therefore, nothing is proven.

Claim: On page 183 of this book, the authors claim that Dillinger was killed by Captain Timothy O'Neill, Chief of Detectives, East Chicago Police, Indiana, and not by the FBI. Answer: Sergeant Martin Zarkovich and Captain O'Neill were stationed across the street from the Biograph Theater at a considerable distance from where Dillinger was shot. On the night of July 22, 1934, Dillinger walked away from the theater while Agents of the FBI converged toward him. The Agents called upon him to surrender, pointing out that they were Federal Agents. As Dillinger started to run, he pulled a gun from his pocket and the Agents, in self-defense, opened fire on him, at which time he fell face down in the entrance to an alley. (62-29777-7031) (Page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover.) (Page 325, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

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Claim: On pages 191-195, the authors claim that no representative of the FBI fingerprinted the corpse of John Dillinger and that the body was not identified by fingerprints. Answer: Bufiles reflect that two sets of prints were taken by Special Agents M. Chaffetz and Earle L. Richmond at the Cook County Morgue and the corpse was positively identified by fingerprints as being the late John Dillinger. Also, although the authors claim no knowledge of the fact that the FBI took fingerprints, according to the Coroner's Report (a copy of which they claim to possess and from which they quote), SA Earle L. Richmond testified at the Inquest that he took fingerprints of the deceased and had a report that the fingerprints were those of the late John Dillinger, and John J. Butler, Chief Clerk of the Coroner's Office, testified at the same Inquest in regard to the deceased that "the government agents took fingerprints of him, and immediately got in touch with their heads to find if they tallied with John Dillinger." (62-29777-1-14)
(62-29777-1-21x) (62-29777-2940)

February 16, 1970

CRITIQUE OF
"DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?"
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN

Set out below are responses to some claims which have been noted in the captioned book.

Claim: According to pages 38 and 39 of this book, after leaving Little Bohemia Lodge in Wisconsin, on April 22, 1934, three individuals not connected with the Dillinger gang were unjustly fired upon by the FBI, and as a result one of the persons was killed and the other two wounded. Answer: Information had been received that Dillinger and his gang were the only occupants of the resort other than the owner and his employees. The Agents were of the opinion that the three persons that were in a motor vehicle were part of Dillinger's associates. The individuals attempted to drive away and the Agents clearly and distinctly ordered them to stop, stating that they were officers of the law. The vehicle immediately accelerated and an effort was made to drive through the Agents at which time the vehicle was shot at. (Also see page 275, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

Claim: On page 42 of this book, the authors claim it was a "one-sided battle" on April 22, 1934, at Little Bohemia Lodge, implying that all the gunfire was by the FBI. Answer: Machine-gun fire was returned from the second story window and the roof of the Little Bohemia Lodge. (See page 276, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

Claim: On page 88 of this book, the authors stated that Melvin H. Purvis controlled the Dillinger case after his first meeting with Anna Sage on July 21, 1934. Answer: Inspector Samuel Cowley was in complete control of the Dillinger case during this time. (See page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover)

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62-46855-776

ENCLOSURE

Claim: On pages 87 and 143 of this book, the authors claim that Melvin H. Purvis promised Anna Sage that she would not be deported. Answer: The only promise made to Anna Sage was that she would be paid the sum of \$5,000 for the information furnished by her, which money was duly paid. (See page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover)

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Claim: On pages 124 and 125 of this book, the authors state that Dillinger's father did not positively identify the corpse of Dillinger, although he said when viewing the body, "I think he got a raw deal from the start. I don't believe it was right to kill him the way they did." They also state on page 127 that Dillinger's sister, Audrey, did not make a positive identification of the corpse, although, when viewing the body for identification purposes, she said, "There is no question in my mind, Mr. Harvey. Bury him." Answer: The authors have gone to ridiculous extents to prove their case. Also, according to an article in the "Sun Telegraph" newspaper on July 24, 1934, Dillinger's father gazed at the corpse and said, "My boy!"

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Claim: The authors implied FBI involvement in the following incidents: On page 133 in the death of Jimmy Probasco; on page 137 involving the alleged claim by undisclosed sources that John J. McLaughlin was dangled from an open window when being questioned concerning the Bremer kidnaping; on page 135 in alleged torture of Art O'Leary during an interview in July, 1934; and on page 138 in obtaining a signed statement from Dr. Wilhelm Loesser (spelled "Loesser" by the authors) under duress. Answer: These unsupported accusations are false.

Claim: On page 149 of this book, Matt Leach of the Indiana State Police implied that Dillinger had been unarmed when killed and that the whole affair "smelled fishy." Answer: According to "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland, Matt Leach, Captain in the Indiana State Police, directed his bitterness against the FBI by claiming it was not a Special Agent but a member of the East Chicago Police who had killed Dillinger, that he had evidence that Dillinger was unarmed when shot, that \$7,000 had been taken from Dillinger's pockets, and also he counseled citizens not to cooperate with the FBI.

On September 4, 1937, Donald Stiver, head of the Department of Safety in Indiana, requested Leach's resignation citing 13 charges based on his lack of cooperation with the FBI. Twelve days later Leach was formally dismissed by the Indiana State Police Board. Also, a photograph of the weapon in the possession of Dillinger at the time of his death appeared in the July 23, 1934, edition of the "Herald-Examiner" newspaper and in the July 24, 1934, edition of the "New York Evening Journal" newspaper. (See page 340, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

Claim: On page 166 the authors give some credence to a letter writer who in 1963 (shortly after the publication of two Dillinger books by Robert Cromie and John Toland) claimed he was John Dillinger because the writer was the first to make mention of a fact that the person killed on July 22, 1934, had brown eyes, although the real Dillinger had bluish gray eyes. The authors stated that, according to the autopsy, the deceased had brown eyes and the Coroner's Report, in which the autopsy had been included, was lost shortly after the killing. Answer: First, the authors are incorrect since, according to Robert Cromie's book to which the authors made reference, the autopsy report records Dillinger's eyes as brown. Second, according to an article dated July 24, 1934, in the "Chicago Tribune" newspaper, the autopsy results described the deceased as having brown eyes. And third, all persons connected with the autopsy and Inquest or who had access to any copy of the autopsy results or Coroner's Reports would be knowledgeable as to the reported color of the decedent's eyes according to the autopsy. (See page 253, "Dillinger: A Short and Violent Life," by Robert Cromie and Joseph Pinkston)

Claim: On page 183 of this book, the authors claim that Dillinger was killed by Captain Timothy O'Neill, Chief of Detectives, East Chicago Police, Indiana, and not by the FBI. Answer: Sergeant Martin Zarkovich and Captain O'Neill were stationed across the street from the Biograph Theater at a considerable distance from where Dillinger was shot. On the night of July 22, 1934, Dillinger walked away from the theater while Agents of the FBI converged toward him. The Agents called upon him to surrender, pointing out that they were Federal Agents. As Dillinger started to run, he pulled a gun from his pocket and the Agents, in self-defense, opened fire on him, at which time he fell face down in the entrance to an alley. (See page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover and page 325, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

Claim: On pages 191 to 195, the authors claim that no representative of the FBI fingerprinted the corpse of John Dillinger and that the body was not identified by fingerprints. Answer: Special Agents of the FBI took fingerprints of the corpse at the Cook County Morgue and the corpse was positively identified by fingerprints as being the late John Dillinger. Also, although the authors claim no knowledge of the fact that the FBI took fingerprints, according to the Coroner's Report (a copy of which they claim to possess and from which they quote), Special Agent Earle L. Richmond testified at the Inquest that he took fingerprints of the deceased and had a report that the fingerprints were those of the late John Dillinger, and John J. Butler, Chief Clerk of the Coroner's Office, testified at the same Inquest in regard to the deceased that "the government agents took fingerprints of him, and immediately got in touch with their heads to find if they tallied with John Dillinger."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 2/6/70

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-5016)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re PH let to Bureau 12/22/69.

Book. On 2/4/70, it was determined through inquiry at Order Department, The Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Pa., that "~~The Open Conspiracy - What America's Angry Generation is Saying~~," is not yet available.

A copy will be obtained for the Bureau when available from publisher.

- ② - BUREAU (62-46855) (retained 712 B, 9th ed.) S
1 - PHILADELPHIA (62-5016) 2-17-70; AmB.

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62-46855-777

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56 MAR 3 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE SECTION)

FROM : *93*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 2/26/70

ReBulets 7/3/69 and 9/22/69.

Book Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of
"Black Awakening in Capitalist America" by ROBERT
L. VALLIN and "Picking Up the Gun: The Story of
The Black Panthers" by EARL ANTHONY. 157-8045

Author No 100

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/23/81 BY 2816SK/UA

REC-77

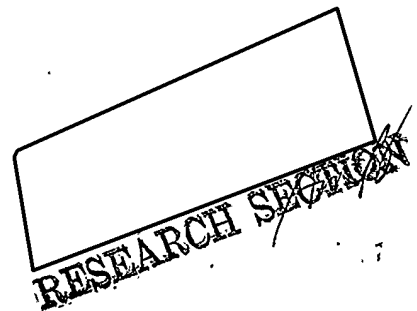
2 Encls. filed in
Bureau Library
2-27-70
AUB

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Section)
- 1 - New York

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



157-8045-3408
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IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *[Signature]*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 2/26/70

ReBulet 2/4/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies of
"Craft of Intelligence" by ALLEN DULLES.

Book.

62-83338-

REC-77

62-46855-779

*2 Encls. ordered by Bu Library.
Books fwd. to FBI Academy,
Quantico, Virginia, for use of
In-Service Agents.
2-27-70
A.M.B.*

5 FEB 27 1970

③ - Bureau (Encls. **ENCLOSURE**)
(1-Attn: Research Section - Domestic Intelligence
Division)

1 - New York

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(4)

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DATE 11/17/86 BY sp2mac/ded



5010-108

1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-83338-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION - DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *[Signature]*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 3/3/70

ReBulet 2/4/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies of "The
Penkovskiy Papers" by OLEG PENKOVSKIY.

- 20*
③ - Bureau
(Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

62-46855
NOT RECORDED

10 MAR 5 1970

*2 Encls carded by Bureau
Library; changed permanently
to FBI Academy, Quantico.
3/4/70; AMB.*

RESEARCH SECTION



MAR 9 1970
ENCLOSURE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 3/2/70

ReBulet 7/3/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Black Anti-Semitism and Jewish Racism" and "The Red Orchestra" by GILES PERRAULT.

62-46855-

2 Encls. - copied by and
filed in Bureau Library.
3-4-70; AmB.

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(Attn: Research Section, Domestic
Intelligence Division)
- 1 - New York

NOT RECORDED

10 MAR 5 1970



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RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/4/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for use of the Bureau, one copy of the following book. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Martin Luther King, Jr.: A Profile" edited by
C. Eric Lincoln. Hill & Wang, New York,
January, 1970, paperback \$1.95

- 1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Deakin) (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:aeb
(6)

Reid
3-12-70
AMB

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal and as a reference. Book traces the evolution of King's philosophy. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not available. In the interest of economy, paperback edition is requested.

MAILED 23

MAR 4 - 1970

COMM-FBI

EX-117

REC 25

62-46855-780

George

19 MAR 4 1970

AMB

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

57 MAR 10 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 2, 1970

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
BLACK MANIFESTO
RELIGION, RACISM AND REPARATIONS"
EDITED BY ROBERT S. LECKY AND H. ELLIOTT WRIGHT
RACIAL MATTERS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

^{Book}
This is a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by Sheed and Ward, Inc. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

U.S. { Robert S. Lecky, a Methodist clergyman and now associated with National Council of Churches, and H. Elliott Wright, Protestant editor of Religious News Service, edited a collection of writings and speeches of seven individuals including black extremists James Forman and Richard Gregory. Through this collection of writings the "Black Manifesto," its presentation, its demands and its implementation by members of the Black Economic Development Conference against white Christian Churches and Jewish Synagogues is presented. The FBI is mentioned by James Forman in discussing psychological warfare by United States Government in Negro communities. He claims FBI and CIA deliberately foster and promote rumors in order to frighten the population.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

- 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

- 1 - 62-46855 (Book Review file)
- 1 - 157-13030 (National Black Economic Development Conference)

GTT:mbm
(9)

59 MAR 16 1970

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

UNREC COPY FILED IN 157-13030-

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"BLACK MANIFESTO

RELIGION, RACISM AND REPARATIONS"

EDITED BY ROBERT S. LECKY AND H. ELLIOTT WRIGHT

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Robert S. Lecky and H. Elliott Wright.

Lecky is described in the preface of the book as a Methodist clergyman, and a native of Australia who is now associated with the experimental department of the National Council of Churches.

Wright is described as a native of Alabama, a Protestant editor of Religious News Service, a writer for a wide range of publications and a former staff member of Motive Magazine.

BOOK REVIEW

This book is a collection of writings and speeches of seven individuals dealing with the origin, nature, presentation, and implementation of the "Black Manifesto."

The "Black Manifesto" was presented at the National Black Economic Development Conference held in Detroit, Michigan, in April, 1969, by James Forman, black extremist leader in the Student National Coordinating Committee. In this document Forman demanded \$500 million in reparations from white Christian Churches and Jewish Synagogues for past acts of oppression and slavery against blacks. He threatened to disrupt all Church related activities until the Churches paid off his demands. Forman later raised his demands to \$3 billion.

William Stringfellow, an attorney once associated with the East Harlem Protestant Parish, in an article entitled "Reparations: Repentance as a Necessity to Reconciliation" writes that the demands were received with a mixture of resentment and dismay. He points out that the idea of reparations goes back to the dawn of civilization and man has always sought reparations for wrongs committed against him. The Church was an early seeker of reparations for wrongs committed against it by temporal rulers. The modern Christian Church teaches repentance and theologically reparations are a means of validating repentance.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"BLACK MANIFESTO

RELIGION, RACISM AND REPARATIONS"

EDITED BY ROBERT S. LECKY AND H. ELLIOTT WRIGHT

Robert S. Browne, a professor at Fairleigh Dickinson University and the Eastern Vice-Chairman of the Black Economic Development Conference, claims that the reparations of the "Black Manifesto" can make "black power real power." Richard Gregory, Negro comedian and black extremist, classifies as "Divine Libel" the method used by the Church to subjugate Negroes.

MENTION OF THE FBI

On page 48, James Forman, in discussing "psychological warfare perpetrated by the U. S. Government inside black communities," claims rumors are spread in areas considered dangerous in order to alleviate the threat. He states that there are rumors passed by the population in general and "there are those which get deliberately fostered and promoted by agencies of the Government, especially the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Unfortunately, many people feel they can talk to the FBI without realizing that the FBI and the CIA play on percentage points. They will spread rumors in order to frighten the population."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
(Attention: Research Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division)

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (66-1)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 3/4/70

Re Bureau letters, 11/4/69 and 2/2/70.

Being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover are
the following books:

"The New Left: A Documentary History" edited by
Massimo Teodori.

"Black Nationalism in America" by John H. Bracey, Jr.,
August Meier and Elliott Rudwick.

2 - Bureau
1cc - Package
1 - Indianapolis

WTT:fjm
(4)

*2 Books rec'd 3-6-70
Carded by + filed
in Bureau Library
Amos*

REC-117

62-46855-982

9 MAR 9 1970

RESEARCH SECTION



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *John*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 3/4/70

ReBulet 11/5/69.

A Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Student Revolution: A Global Confrontation" by JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, Jr.

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b7c

*1 Encl carded by Bu Library
Charged permanently to
Internal Security, D.D.
3-6-70
Am.B.*

EX 110

REC-10

62-46855-783

10 MAR 9 1970

03 Bureau (Encls. 1)
(Attn: Research Section - Domestic Intelligence
Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)



5010-108

114
MAR 13 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RESEARCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

| |
|-------------------|
| Mr. Tolson..... |
| Mr. L. Leach..... |
| Mr. Walters..... |
| Mr. Mohr..... |
| Mr. Bishop..... |
| Mr. Casper..... |
| Mr. Callahan..... |
| Mr. Conrad..... |
| Mr. Felt..... |
| Mr. Gale..... |
| Mr. Rosen..... |
| Mr. Sullivan..... |
| Mr. Tavel..... |
| Mr. Soyars..... |
| Tele. Room..... |
| Miss Holmes..... |
| Miss Gandy..... |

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: CRIME RECORDS

DATE: 3/2/70

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-
WST

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter dated 2/18/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover are two copies of the book, "Hoover's FBI: The Men and the Myth", by WILLIAM ~~TURNER~~ *W. Turner*. The book is scheduled for release on 3/18/70. The publisher is the Sherbourne Press, 1640 South La Cienega Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. Background data on this company is being obtained and will be furnished the Bureau. Enclosed books were obtained in accordance with request of referenced Bureau letter.

3 - Bureau
(1 - Package) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles

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(4)

EX - 106

REC-10 62-46855-784

1 MAR 5 1970

CRIME RECORDS



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS ABEL Book
By Louise Bernikow, With Introduction
By Burt Silverman

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
DATE: February 16, 1970
1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
1 - Mr. W.A. Branigan
1 - Mr. S. Papich
1 -
1 - Mr. A.P. Litrento

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____ b6
Gandy _____ b7C

Advance uncorrected proofs of a book on Colonel Rudolph Ivanovich Abel, convicted Soviet spy, to be published in May, 1970, has been made available to the Bureau by CIA (Central Intelligence Agency).

THE AUTHORS:

This book has been written by Louise Bernikow, an English teacher in New York City in collaboration with Burt Silverman, a Brooklyn artist who had a studio adjacent to Abel's for 3½ years. Silverman was used as a Government witness at the Abel trial in 1957 to identify typewriter loaned to him by Abel. In 1958 Silverman wrote an article for Esquire Magazine called "My Neighbor Colonel Abel."

In February, 1967, Bernikow and Silverman appeared at the Bureau upon referral from the Department to request assistance in filling certain gaps of information concerning Abel for use in a book they were writing. They were advised it was not possible for the FBI to give such assistance. (65-64542-24)

Bufiles have no derogatory information identifiable with Bernikow. Bufiles disclose that in 1951, Silverman, while in the Army, allegedly stated he had "sympathetic association with communism."

SYNOPSIS REVIEW:

This book, consisting of 222 pages, purports to be a study of Abel, the Master Spy, based on Silverman's acquaintance with him for 3½ years, research and analysis of public source information, such as court records and newspapers, and personal interviews with various acquaintances of Abel, including the attorneys for the prosecution and defense. The authors made a trip to Moscow in 1967 in an effort to see Abel himself without success.

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ENCLOSURE

REC-35

CONTINUED OVER

EX. - 106

MAR 10 1970

MAR 16 1970

MAR 11 1970

65-64542-1
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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: ABEL

The book begins with the arrival of Abel in Canada in 1948 under an assumed identity and his settlement in New York as Emil Goldfus, retired photographer and amateur artist. It then recounts his meeting with Silverman and their subsequent association. There is a digression to the story of Reino Hayhanen, KGB officer who entered the U. S. in 1952, also under an assumed identity, to become Abel's assistant; Hayhanen's defection to American authorities in Paris while en route to Moscow and his betrayal of Abel, whom he knew only as "Mark." It then relates the arrest of Abel by Immigration authorities at the request of the FBI; his subsequent indictment on espionage charges; his trial and conviction, and the various appeals. The names of a number of FBI personnel who participated in the case (obviously obtained from public records) are mentioned throughout. One major point in the court appeals of Abel was that the arrest by Immigration authorities was a subterfuge to permit the FBI to obtain evidence of espionage. On pages 170-171 the authors quote passage from the Director's book "Masters of Deceit," which appeared in defense counsel's appeal brief to show collusion between FBI and Immigration authorities. It refers particularly to the Director's statement that Abel "was arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in June, 1957, at the request of the FBI after we identified him as a concealed agent." (NOTE: The courts held there was no subterfuge and that the arrangements for the arrest of Abel between FBI and INS were perfectly proper).

Bernikow concluded that while Abel was called the "Master Spy," it was not known what he actually accomplished. In fact, he is still a mystery. Who he was is not known and what is known about his life are pieces that do not fit together.

THE PUBLISHERS:

Trident Press, a subsidiary of Simon and Schuster, Incorporated, New York City, is the publisher of this book. Bureau relations with Simon and Schuster have been cordial.

ACTION:

None. For information. A more detailed review of the book follows.

ABEL

By Louise Bernikow and Burt Silverman

DETAILED REVIEW: Authors' Note

Silverman points out that this book portrays Abel as he appears in public records, and as he comes through in the talk of people who knew him somewhere along the way. Silverman notes that Abel, called the "Master Spy," lived here undetected for eight years. He had a lonely existence except for a few friends to whom he was known as Emil Goldfus. Silverman was one of them, being his neighbor. They had adjacent studios in Brooklyn for 3 1/2 years. Silverman thought he knew Goldfus quite well, but his exposure as a spy left a lot of unanswered questions. In 1965 Silverman discussed Abel with Louise Bernikow, a writer, who became intrigued and they agreed to collaborate on a book and try to reconstruct Abel, the spy, as man. Their research disclosed there was no simple answer to the question of Abel's identity. They examined every available document and interviewed almost everyone who knew him or his assistant, Reino Hayhanen. Also, they journeyed to Moscow in September, 1967, in an effort to see Abel himself. They came back with yet another insight into the bifocal world of Abel.

Chapter 1:

The authors begin the story with the arrival of Abel in Canada on November 14, 1948, by boat from Europe traveling on an American passport in the name of Andrew Kayotis. (The true Kayotis, a naturalized American citizen from Detroit, Michigan, had made a trip to his native Lithuania in 1947 and is believed to have died there). After crossing the border into the U. S., Abel discarded the Kayotis identity and assumed the identity of Emil R. Goldfus, a white male, born August 2, 1902, in New York City, who died in infancy. Abel thereafter established himself as Goldfus, a semiretired photographer.

Abel also took on another personality, that of "Milton," an Englishman, which he used when he met Paul Owen in 1950 through Lona Cohen, the wife of Morris Cohen. (NOTE: Paul Owen is a fictitious name apparently utilized by the authors to avoid a libel suit. The true name of this individual is Alan Winston). After the Rosenbergs were arrested, the Cohens disappeared. Eleven years later the Cohens would be on trial in England on espionage charges with Gordon Lonsdale, a KGB officer.

ENCLOSURE

100
XEROX
MAR 11 1970

62-46853-785

ABEL

Late in 1953, Abel rented studio space on the fifth floor of a seven-story building in Brooklyn Heights using the Goldfus identity. Burt Silverman, who also had a studio on the fifth floor, became acquainted with Abel, which developed into a friendship. They visited each other's studio, painted together and socialized. Through Silverman, Abel also began friendship with several other artists with either rented space in the building or who came to visit Silverman. Silverman knew nothing of Abel's family background.

Chapter 2:

The authors introduce into the story Reino Hayhanen, KGB officer, who entered the U. S. in 1952 under the assumed identity of Eugene Maki, a white male, born in Idaho, who was taken to the Old Country by his parents at 10 years of age and never returned. It recounts Hayhanen's early years, his service with the Soviet Army during the Finnish/Russian War and his recruitment and training after World War II by the KGB for an intelligence assignment in the U. S. He was to be the assistant of "Mark," the illegal KGB resident in New York. ("Mark" was the code name under which Abel was known to Hayhanen). Prior to Hayhanen's departure for the U. S., he was briefed by several KGB officials, including Mikhail Svirin, who was to be Hayhanen's initial Soviet contact in the U. S. Hayhanen was also furnished the location of several drops and a signal area in New York for use in communicating with his Soviet contact.

Part of Hayhanen's KGB training took place in Finland to help build up his cover as Maki. While in Finland he met a Finnish girl named Hannah whom he subsequently married. The fact that he already had a Russian wife was immaterial. Hannah knew Hayhanen as Maki only and had no idea of his role as a Soviet agent.

On October 20, 1952, Hayhanen arrived in New York as a passenger aboard the Queen Mary. He was traveling with an American passport under the name Maki. Six months later Hannah arrived in the U. S. and joined her husband. They took up residence in a run-down community in Brooklyn. During the first year, Hayhanen did nothing except check his drops and transmit

ABEL

messages concerning his efforts at assimilation. Also, he began drinking heavily and he and Hannah had many quarrels.

In 1954 Hayhanen bought a cottage on the outskirts of Peekskill, New York, and took occupancy with Hannah in the summer. To the neighbors they seemed to be odd and peculiar people, being unfriendly and keeping to themselves. Although they were both good-looking, they seem to be going downhill. He more than Hannah at first, but later both. He was drinking heavily, initially at the cottage, and then later at a local bar with Hannah.

Chapter 3:

The authors relate that pursuant to a message Hayhanen received through a drop, he made his first contact with "Mark" in the men's room of a theater in Flushing, New York, in the Summer of 1954. They thereafter met weekly. "Mark" pressed Hayhanen to set up a cover business. Finally, in the Spring of 1955, Hayhanen rented an empty store with a four-room apartment in the rear in Newark, New Jersey, and set up a photographic shop. "Mark," before leaving for Moscow in July, 1955, turned over to Hayhanen a quantity of photographic supplies and equipment for the shop. On three occasions Hayhanen accompanied "Mark" to his studio in Brooklyn at night to pick up various photographic equipment.

After "Mark" left for Moscow, Hayhanen was on his own. He drank heavily, abused Hannah and was arrested for drunken driving. On one occasion neighbors called the police who found Hayhanen and his wife drunk. Hayhanen had a deep cut on his leg necessitating his removal to a hospital by the police to have it stitched. In the Summer of 1956 Hayhanen and his wife moved back to Peekskill. They would go on drinking binges and the neighbors would hear them arguing viciously. Hayhanen was picked up for drunken driving by the New York State Police and his license was suspended.

Abel returned to the U. S. after spending a year abroad. He told Silverman he had been to California on business and that when he started back, he was stricken with a heart attack in Texas and hospitalized four months. Thereafter, Silverman resumed his association with Abel.

ABEL

Abel also re-established contact with Hayhanen and upon finding out that Hayhanen was unsuccessful in establishing a photographic business, he suggested that Hayhanen go for a "vacation" to Moscow to see his relatives. Subsequently a message came from Moscow that Hayhanen should return as soon as possible. Hayhanen renewed his American passport for the trip, but got cold feet and delayed his departure by telling Abel that he had been followed by FBI Agents to the ship and taken off by them and questioned.

Chapter 4:

This chapter relates to Silverman's continued association with Abel and his painting a portrait of Abel, which he called "The Amateur." Silverman submitted it for the annual exhibit of the National Academy of Design on Fifth Avenue in New York and it was accepted.

At this time, Silverman became engaged to be married and Abel presented him and his fiancée with a handmade, rosewood jewelry box. Inside, there was a small silver plaque with an inscription: "To Helen and Burton from Emil." On March 2, 1957, Silverman was married and Abel attended the wedding as a guest. Shortly after their marriage, Abel was invited to have dinner with the Silvermans at their apartment. During this period Abel had mentioned he would be going away on a trip to cure his sinus trouble on the advice of his doctor. Thereafter, Abel paid two months rent on his studio and took off for Daytona Beach, Florida, and used the name of Martin Collins.

On April 24, 1957, Hayhanen left New York on the steamship Liberte and reached Paris May 1, 1957. In line with instructions he had received, he met his Russian contact who gave him \$200 for his onward journey to Moscow. Instead, Hayhanen walked into the American Embassy in Paris two days later and defected to American authorities fearful of what might happen to him if he returned to Moscow. Several days later he returned to New York by plane in the company of CIA agents.

ABEL

On May 10, 1957, Hayhanen gave written permission to the FBI to search his house in Peekskill. FBI Agents Edward F. Gamber, John T. Mulhern and George R. Masset were authorized to make the search. It was witnessed by Special Agents Lawrence McWilliams and Edward H. Hoody (page 60). Hayhanen was kept in a hotel room in New York City and interrogated continuously by FBI Agents, during which he gave them everything he knew about the operation, about "Mark," the drops he used and location of "Mark's" studio. He was frightened, however, and said he would not testify publicly.

Abel had returned to New York from Daytona Beach on May 17, 1957, and registered at the Hotel Latham in New York City as Martin Collins. On the evening of May 23, 1957, he went to his studio. (FBI Agents had the location under surveillance some time after Hayhanen's disclosures). Special Agent Neil Heiner was able to see a light go on in the studio and observed a man's figure moving. Just before midnight, Heiner saw the man leave the studio and radioed to other Agents. Agent Joseph C. McDonald sitting on a park bench across the street from the building tailed Abel to a subway and boarded the train with him. Abel got off the train at the City Hall stop and then boarded a bus, McDonald following in a cab. Abel got off at 27th Street and Broadway, walked to Fifth Avenue, one block along Fifth and turned the corner at 28th Street where McDonald lost him. (pages 62-63).

Three weeks later (June 13) the Agents were able to place Abel under surveillance leaving his studio just before midnight. Agent Ronald B. Carlson saw him leave. Agent Fred Sowick picked up the surveillance, boarded a train with Abel and was able to follow him until Abel turned into the entrance of the Hotel Latham. It was determined he was living there under the Martin Collins identity (page 63).

With Abel located, the FBI, through Sam Papich, Liaison Officer, notified Mario Noto, Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Investigations for INS, of the presence of "Mark" illegally in the country who was suspected of espionage. Commissioner of INS Joseph M. Swing was notified (page 65). The FBI also notified

ABEL

the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice headed by William F. Tompkins who dispatched two attorneys to talk to the only witness, Hayhanen. The latter insisted that he would not testify in public because of fear of reprisals against his relatives in the Soviet Union. In view of this, the Internal Security Division held there was insufficient evidence to secure a warrant or indictment against "Mark" on espionage charges.

Noto confirmed that INS had a good illegal entry case against "Mark" and called in Robert Schoenenberger, supervisory investigator at INS, to go up to New York and supervise the arrest of "Mark" as an illegal alien. Lennox Kanzler, another INS investigator, was called to assist. After conferring with Papich and three or four other FBI Agents, Noto had the papers drawn and told his investigators to contact the FBI Office in New York when they arrived. (page 66). They arrived in New York at 10:30 p.m. and, after conferring with local INS officials, met with New York FBI Agents to map out the arrest. Very early the next morning INS and FBI men proceeded to the Hotel Latham.

FBI Agents Gamber and Blasco knocked on "Mark's" door at seven o'clock on the morning of June 21, 1957. Abel opened the door; the Agents went in and identified themselves. Abel was in the nude. Special Agent Joseph Phelan joined the group. Abel's cooperation was solicited and he remained silent (page 68). INS officers then took Abel into custody on the alien warrant as per agreement with the FBI. All of Abel's personal effects were seized, by INS. Before Abel was allowed to get dressed, every item of his clothing was thoroughly searched. INS officers then checked Abel out of the hotel and paid his bill. After the removal of Abel, our Agents were allowed to re-examine his room, Special Agent James P. Kehoe having obtained written permission from Nathan Wilson, the hotel's manager. (page 72). Three Agents went through everything. In the wastebasket they found a hollow pencil with microfilm and a sanding block containing a cipher pad.

INS removed Abel to its New York Office and in the late afternoon he was taken by plane to the Alien Detention Facility, McAllen, Texas. While in detention he was questioned by INS officers as well as by Agents Gamber and Blasco who had flown in from New York. While in detention at this facility, he claimed his real

ABEL

name was Rudolph Ivanovich Abel, a Russian citizen. He hired a local lawyer to represent him at a deportation hearing, and he consented to deportation to the Soviet Union.

Among the items taken from Abel's room at the Hotel Latham was a key to a safe deposit box at the Manufacturer's Trust Company in New York. The box, which contained \$15,000 in cash, was listed in the name of Paul Owen (actually listed in the name Alan Winston), a young man who, upon interview, said he was asked to rent it by "Milton" and did not know what was in it. According to the authors, Owen did not like the FBI because they claimed he was recruited by "Milton," which he denied. He also claimed they threatened him with execution in the electric chair and continually harassed him. He claimed he had one Agent whom he did not like removed from the case. (NOTE: Winston was very hostile and uncooperative with New York Agents. His claim that he had an Agent removed from the case is, of course, ridiculous. (page 77).

New York Agents searched Abel's studio in Brooklyn with a search warrant and seized many items, such as two radios, camera equipment and hollowed-out objects. It was around this time that Hayhanen changed his mind and agreed to testify publicly.

Occupants of the studio building were interrogated by the FBI, including Silverman. They were not apprized of the charges against Goldfus other than that it involved a matter of the "highest national security."

Chapter 6:

The authors relate the interrogation of Hayhanen by Government attorneys in preparation for his grand jury appearance and the grand jury proceedings themselves, which resulted in the indictment of Abel on two counts of espionage conspiracy and one count for failure to register as a foreign agent. The authors stress that from publicity given the case and statements appearing in the indictment, it appeared that the FBI had captured a "Master Spy," who had stolen our Top Secrets and his network was put out of business by his apprehension.

ABEL

When Silverman saw the headlines concerning Abel's arrest, he realized for the first time the reasons for FBI interrogation of him and his friends. The exposure of their friend as "chief of the Soviet espionage network in the U. S.," according to newspaper reports, was a shock to them. They worried how easy it was to connect people with one another. The papers talked about Abel's ring; only no one knew who was in it. In view of their leftist views, Silverman and his friends thought how easy it would be to make them look like part of Abel's ring. In the end their fears were exaggerated and their behavior mistaken. No one was after them; no one had any intention of implicating Silverman and his friends in Abel's espionage or of making anything of their political lives.

The FBI again interviewed Silverman and his friends in light of Abel's arrest. At the time, Silverman and his wife were preparing to make a trip to Europe. He reported borrowing a typewriter from Abel, which he still had. He turned it over to the FBI and two days later left for Europe with his wife, leaving an itinerary with the FBI.

The authors describe press coverage of Abel's arrest and subsequent trial as self-congratulatory. Readers were reminded of the vigilance and role of the Federal agencies. One New York paper claimed that Federal authorities had an eye on Abel for a year. The authors claim that this was wrong; that if Federal agencies were so efficient and thorough, how had Abel operated his spy ring for nine years undetected. No one was saying. This bragging about the role of the FBI in tracking Abel down and ordering his arrest was later to prove embarrassing. The case was to hinge on what and how much was known about Abel when he was arrested by INS, what request had come from the FBI and what the intention really was of arresting him on espionage charges. These questions would later go to the Supreme Court. According to the authors, the truth is that this case had quickly been built once Hayhanen agreed to testify.

Chapter 7:

Abel was represented by James B. Donovan, Arnold Guy Fraiman and Thomas E. Debevoise, court appointed counsels at his trial. Their first legal move was a motion to suppress the evidence

ABEL

seized at the time of his arrest on the grounds that the Government's initial interest in Abel was his involvement in Russian espionage and that the Government should have obtained a warrant for his arrest on espionage charges in order to justify the search and seizure of Abel's property in the Hotel Latham. It was pointed out that the FBI possesses the dual function of a law enforcement agency and a counterespionage service. The decision had to be made whether as a law enforcement agency they should arrest Abel on espionage charges and conduct lawful search and seizure or as counterespionage Agents seize Abel and seek to induce him to cooperate. They chose the latter and failed and brought in INS to seize him on an alien warrant. There was a pretrial examination of witnesses on this motion and four INS and one Bureau Agent testified to the arrangements worked out between INS and the Bureau. The trial judge saw nothing wrong with it and denied the motion.

The trial began on October 14.

Chapters 8, 9 and 10:

The above chapters give an account of the trial itself resulting in the conviction of Abel on three counts. The testimony of Master Sergeant Roy A. Rhodes, Army enlisted man, is also reported therein. Rhodes had been recruited after being compromised in Moscow. He agreed to continue working for the Soviets when he returned to the U. S. One of Hayhanen's assignments was to locate this individual when Rhodes failed to establish contact with the Soviets in this country. Also the testimony of various Agent personnel is mentioned as well as the testimony of Burt Silverman who had to return from Rome, Italy, to testify concerning the typewriter, which turned out to be a valuable piece of evidence at the trial.

Chapter 11:

Abel was sentenced on November 15, 1957, to 30 years on count one of the indictment; 10 years and a fine of \$2,000 on count two and five years and a \$1,000 fine on count three. In February, 1958, Roy Rhodes was tried by an Army court-martial and was convicted and given a dishonorable discharge and five years at hard labor. Hayhanen appeared as a prosecution witness at this trial.

ABEL

The authors bring out that after the Abel trial, Hayhanen had been secluded in the South, then he moved to New England, always under the protection of Government authorities. He continued to drink heavily. One day Hayhanen collapsed in a drunken stupor and Tompkins, the Government prosecutor, was called and saw him. He was hospitalized for several days and told by a doctor that his liver was in bad shape and if he ever got into the same shape, he could not be helped.

The authors then go into the appeals of Abel after the Circuit Court affirmed his conviction. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court. In one of his briefs James B. Donovan quoted a passage from "Masters of Deceit," written by the Director and published in 1958 and particularly noted the Director's reference to communist efforts to bring America to its knees by building up illegal networks of Soviet agents. The Director cites the case of Rudolph Ivanovich Abel, who he states "was arrested by INS in June, 1957, at the request of the FBI after we identified him as a concealed agent." (pages 170-171). Donovan stated that this statement by the Director supported the arguments of the defense that Abel's arrest by INS had not been made in good faith, that the FBI had been directing the movements of INS agents all along and that the administrative warrant on which Abel had been arrested had been a subterfuge. (NOTE: The Bureau never denied this point in bringing about the arrest of Abel; in fact, our Agents testified concerning the arrangements made with INS). On March 28, 1960, the Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Abel. The opinion of the majority was delivered by Justice Frankfurter. Two dissenting opinions were written, one by Justice Brennan and one by Justice Douglas, concurred in by Justice Black and Chief Justice Warren. The dissent in substance stated that the search incidental to the arrest violated the Fourth Amendment.

Chapter 12:

This chapter tells the story of the U-2 plane incident when Francis Gary Powers was shot down by the Russians on May 1, 1960, which caused Krushchev to call off a scheduled Summit Conference with President Eisenhower on May 16, 1960. At Eisenhower's press conference, he defended the U-2 flights using the Abel case as an example of Soviet spying in this country. In this chapter the authors also recount the impressions of Debevoise concerning

ABEL

Abel. He felt that Abel was not a hard-line dogmatic communist. Concerning Abel's spy activities, Debevoise said Abel never told him what they were, but from the make-up of the man, he believed Abel's role was to evaluate and collate information rather than active involvement in obtaining military information.

About this time the press reported that a Powers/Abel exchange was under discussion, but seemed unlikely because the Russians would not acknowledge that Abel was one of theirs. Then in June, Powers' father wrote to Abel. Powers went on trial in Moscow and received 10 years' imprisonment. The story of a possible exchange then vanished.

In January, 1961, the Lonsdale spy case in England was made public with the arrests of the principals. The authors go into some detail concerning this case, the people involved and the similarity of the paraphernalia recovered with that of the Abel case. They also brought up the possible link of Abel with this case in view of his connection with Morris and Lona Cohen.

Mention was also made in this chapter of the coming of Hayhanen to Washington, D. C., to tape an appearance on the David Brinkley television show in which he related the story of his defection and the Abel case. Hayhanen was paid \$2,000. The show was later to include film about Abel in Atlanta Penitentiary, which was arranged through the office of the then Attorney General Robert Kennedy. The film showed Abel with a portrait of President Kennedy which he painted in jail. He was not aware he was being filmed. The show was scheduled to go on the air in November. Prior thereto, Brinkley received a call from a CIA official that Hayhanen had died. He gave no specifics and left it up to Brinkley as to whether he still wanted to put the show on the air. He put the show on without mentioning the death.

Later rumors were out that Hayhanen was killed either in a mysterious accident on the New Jersey or the Pennsylvania Turnpike or had died of natural causes. The authors tried to pin it down but could not. (NOTE: Hayhanen died under an assumed identity in a hospital in York, Pennsylvania, on August 22, 1961, as a result of heavy drinking and the effects on his heart and liver. His death was never made public). The chapter concludes with the story of the exchange of Abel for Powers in East Germany

ABEL

on February 10, 1962, and the announcement to the press of this exchange by Pierre Salinger, President Kennedy's Press Secretary, at three a.m.

Chapter 13:

The authors point out that officially the Soviet Government denied any connection with Abel from the time of his trial until well after the exchange with Powers. A few days after Abel's exchange, a letter appeared in the Soviet newspaper "Izvestia" reportedly from Abel's wife and daughter thanking the Soviet Government for effecting the release of Abel. The letter insisted on the innocence of Abel and was the last heard of Abel for three years. Then in May, 1965, two things happened simultaneously; Powers was awarded a medal by CIA and Rudolph Abel re-emerged. First, an unidentified general appeared on a Moscow television program talking about intelligence operators and stated that Abel had worked for Soviet intelligence since 1927 and had been decorated by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for his feats. Abel was reportedly living in Moscow. The authors point out that a new propaganda war was under way. Our spy was better than your spy. In February, 1966, a communist magazine in Russia contained an interview with Abel, in which he stated he worked for Soviet intelligence for over 30 years and received many decorations. In March, 1966, Abel appeared at the Moscow Press Club and repeated his story. He added that he was not the great master spy "they made me out to be," that the man who really masterminded the Soviet espionage network in the U. S. was still going strong. The authors concede that this was pure propaganda and that Abel still remains a mystery. Who he was and what is known about his life are pieces and they do not fit together.

The authors state that there is eloquent argument that spying is a waste of time and money. In wartime there may be some use for spies, though even this is doubtful. It is more than possible that Abel never got a piece of secret information. Information, yes; but secret or valuable; no. Intelligence work depends on getting all kinds of information.

EPILOGUE:

This chapter tells of the visit of the authors to Moscow in September, 1967, and an attempt to interview Abel. They had

ABEL

two leads: (1) Novosti Press Bureau, whose job it is to deal with journalists from the West and (2) a man called Victor, whose job is ambiguous. Victor had received publicity from the American press as a KGB agent. Some people thought of him as an unofficial mouthpiece through whom the Soviet Government releases information for which they wish no official responsibility. He himself claimed to be an independent operator with good connections in high places. After getting the run around from Novosti officials for several days, they sought out Victor. He was located with considerable difficulty. He started to complain about the American press vilifying him, and calling him an agent. After much discussion, they told Victor what they wanted--to interview Abel. Victor, in effect, stated that there was nothing he could do. They spent 13 days in Moscow and tried everything else they could think of. They tried visiting resident journalists and found that no one trusted them. They had heard that a book about Abel had been published in Moscow. They tried to get one in a bookstore and were refused. Before leaving Moscow, Silverman composed a letter to Abel and delivered it to Victor's office. They do not know if Abel ever received it. (NOTE: Victor is obviously identical with Victor Louis, Russian-born, Moscow correspondent for the London Evening News, who is married to a British subject. He is considered a most unscrupulous character due to his blackmarketeering and other activities. Because of his high life and wide travels, he is considered closely associated with the KGB. (BUFILE: 105-126628).

1 - D. DeLoach
1 - C. Sullivan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore

1 - [redacted]

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
(C. Whitson)
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. W. H. Atkinson

BOOK REVIEW
"CHALLENGE OF THE CONGO"
BY KWAME NKRUMAH

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1967 by International Publishers, which is being placed in the Bureau library.

Author

Nkrumah is the subject of Bureau file 100-355099. He was first President of Ghana but was deposed 2/24/66 by the army. Since then he has resided in exile in Guinea, where he has been frequently visited by Stokely Carmichael, the well known black extremist who was formerly Chairman of the revolutionary Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which is currently known as the Student National Coordinating Committee. Nkrumah is an admitted Marxist and during residence in U. S. from 1935 to 1945 he had many contacts with American communists.

Book Review

Book studies influences brought to bear on Congolese leaders and policies following the attainment of independence by the Congo in 1957. Book documents the powerful influence Nkrumah exercised over Patrice Lumumba, the Prime Minister of the Congo who the author claims was murdered on 1/7/61. Throughout the book Nkrumah advocates that all Africa unite in one governmental union so that Africans could effectively deal with imperialists and neo-colonialists. Book presents western nations as being imperialistic and infrequent references to U. S. are in a derogatory vein. FBI is not mentioned.

Action

None. For information.

100-355099

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

WHA:pjf

57 MAR 24 1970

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 17 1970

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-355099-121

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: Research Section, Domestic
Intelligence Division)

FROM : *Jhr*
2pc SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 3/11/70

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re
ReBulet, 3/4/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR., A Profile" by C. ERIC LINCOLN.

U.S.A.

J

EX-102

② Bureau (Encl. 1)
1- New York

MMM:vap
(3)

*Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
3-12-70
AMB.*

REC-10

62-46855-786

16 MAR 12 1970

ENCLOSURE



148
MAR 18 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: Research Section-Domestic
Intelligence Division)

DATE: 3/11/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 2/5/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of Academic
Freedom and Academic Anarchy by SIDNEY XNOOK.

U.S.A.

10
2 Bureau (Encl. 1) / Encl. filed in
1- New York Bureau Library.
3-12-70
AMB.
MMM:vap
(3)

EX-102

REC-10

62-46855-787

16 MAR 12 1970

ENCLOSURE

SEARCH SECTION



5010-108

140
MAR 18 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RA Mr. V. C. Sullivan

March 12, 1970

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK PANTHERS"
BY GENE MARINE
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published by the New American Library, Inc., New York City, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

The author, Gene Marine, who is a Senior Editor of "Lamparts," presents a systematic account of the past activities relating to the Black Panther Party (BPP). He admits he is afraid of the Panthers but believes one has to be black to really understand their views. Facts relating to the origin of this revolutionary organization and many of its members numerous encounters with police authorities are set forth. FBI "plants" and police informers are mentioned as joining BPP under short-term recruiting and doubt expressed "how enough blacks could be recruited into the notoriously racist bureau." FBI and Cleveland Police are accused of initiating rumors that a black extremist in Cleveland supposedly used Office of Economic Opportunity Funds, authorized by Cleveland's Mayor Carl Stokes, for the purchase of guns to ambush police. Book relates that J. Edgar Hoover and police view the Panthers as Communist inspired.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - 105-97205 (Gene Marine)
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. V. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. L. G. Brockman

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62-46855 -
NOT RECORDED
12 APR 16 1970

LHM:mhm

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

59 APR 22 1970 F223

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-163706-2580

MEMORANDUM TO MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

BOOK REVIEW

"THE BLACK PANTHERS"

BY EUGENE MARINO

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

In 1969, Eugene Joseph Marino, born in San Francisco, California, claimed to be a conscientious objector based on his humanistic convictions. During January, 1969, Eugene Marino was reportedly Program and Public Affairs Director of radio station KPFK - FM in Los Angeles, California. It has been alleged a number of officials connected with this radio station were affiliated with Communist Party members or subversive groups. During 1962 information was furnished that the name of Gene Marino, a journalist, appeared on a clearance petition for alleged members of the Communist Party.

BOOK REVIEW

The author, a Senior Editor of "Ramparts," a new left type magazine which has been highly critical of U.S. Policy, presents a systematic and concise account of the past activities relating to the Black Panther Party including its origin, program, organizational activities throughout the country and its members' numerous encounters with police authorities. He attempts to illustrate the important events in which the Panthers have been involved and to furnish the views of some of the better known Panther personalities such as Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale, and Eldridge Cleaver. The events are set forth that caused Newton and Seale to meet at Merritt College in Oakland, California, and how they formed a group which subsequently called itself the Black Panther Party. Eldridge Cleaver, the Panther's Minister of Information, is viewed as an outstanding writer and intellectual revolutionist.

The author admits he is afraid of the BPP and is of the opinion one has to be black in order to really understand the Panthers. He is also of the opinion the BPP believes that black dignity and black liberation are not possible in the United States without profound changes in the system and that violence may be necessary to bring about these changes. It was pointed out that most whites think of "Negroes as being black and people being white."

CONTINUED - OVER

MEMORANDUM TO MR. W. C. SULLIVAN
BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK PANTHERS"
BY GENE HATHED

This book views the BPP as a revolutionary organization that intends to remain one; however, its immediate purposes are not only to protect the ghetto, but to serve it and to demonstrate to other black Americans that they mean what they say.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned on page 131. In comments about recruiting new members into the BPP, the following is set forth:

"Second, any large-scale, short-term recruiting will inevitably bring in a number of planted police informers (and possibly, according to J. Edgar Hoover in early 1969, FBI plants, too, although it is difficult to understand how enough blacks could be recruited into the notoriously racist bureau)."

The FBI is also mentioned on page 105 in commenting on how information is used. An example is cited concerning a problem in Cleveland, Ohio, where Mayor Carl Stokes was accused of having protected one Ahmed Evans so that he, Evans, was free to ambush policemen. Stokes was said to have authorized \$10,000 in Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) funds which Evans used to buy guns and to set up a group that could start revolts simultaneously in several cities. Concerning this the following is set forth:

"Trace these stories, and you find that they came from the FBI and from the Cleveland police's 'Red squad.' The 'Red squad' (which is probably the FBI's source) is headed by a Sergeant Ungvary, formerly with the FBI and with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, that notorious right-wing fiend of Mississippi's Senator James Eastland."

The FBI, of course, has not been involved in any manner in furnishing information as alleged above. Sergeant John J. Ungvary of the Bureau of Special Investigations, Cleveland Police Department, Cleveland, Ohio, has never been an employee of the FBI.

MEMORANDUM TO MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

BOOK REVIEW

"THE BLACK PANTHERS"

BY GENE MARINE

On page 220 the attitude of the Panthers relating to racism in the United States is expressed in the manner that racism is so profoundly a part of America that racism cannot be routed out of the American system unless the entire system itself is changed. It stated:

"For this reason, the J. Edgar Hoover mentality- the police mentality- tends to see the Panthers as somehow 'Communist-inspired' or 'communistic,' and they can point for evidence to the frequent citation by Panther speakers of Che Guevara and, especially, Mao Tse-Tung."

meke
SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/13/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

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O
**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Anti-Communist Impulse," by Michael Parenti. Random House, New York, \$6.95, publication date not known.

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

*Rec'd
3-23-70
AMB*

AMB:sfw
(5) *pfw*

NOTE:

Book requested by Assistant Director W.C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not available.

J

MAILED 23

MAR 12 1970

COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REC-10
140
56 MAR 19 1970

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-10

62-46855-788

19 MAR 13 1970
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: Research Section-
Domestic Intelligence Division)

FROM : *Jdh*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 3/12/70
69
215

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 11/18/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "KING: A
Critical Biography" by DAVID ~~X~~ LEWIS.

4.5

WA
② Bureau (Encl. 1)
1- New York

MMM:vap
(3)

REC-57

62-46855-789

hark
ENCLOSURE / Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
3-13-70
A.M.B.

MAR 16 1970

RESEARCH SECTION



140

53 MAR 20 1970
5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/18/70

FROM : *fh*
gpc

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 1/23/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The
Essential Works of Chinese Communism" by WINBERG CHAI.

Books

H

REC 27

EX-117

62-46855-790
NOT RECORDED

MAR 20 1970

2d
1 Encl. Carded by Bureau
Library, charged permanently
to Chinese
Library Div
3-19-70 *Amb*

ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 1)
(1-Attn: Research Section Domestic
Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

RESEARCH SECTION

MMM:lh
(4)

36



MAR 26 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/18/70

FROM : *Jhm*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 7/3/69 and 11/4/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of ~~"America~~
~~the Violent"~~ by ~~OVID DEMARIS~~ and ~~"If Not Now, When?"~~ by
~~DORA PANTELL.~~

USA

P

*2 Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
3-20-70 AMB*

REC-104

62-46855-791

NOT RECORDED

18 MAR 20 1970

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(1-Attn: Research Section -
Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

RESEARCH SECTION



MAR 25 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: Research Section, Domestic
Intelligence Division)

FROM : *gjm*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 3/17/70

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 2/18/70.

nd
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Cops on
Campus and Crime in the Streets" by EARL STANLEY GARDNER.

BOOK

DECLASSIFIED 1970
U.S.A.

12
2- Bureau (Encl. 1)
1- New York
MMM:vap
(3)

ENCLOSURE
*Encl carded by +
filed in Bureau
Library. 3-18-70
AMB*

REC 9

62-46855-792

MAR 20 1970



5010-108-01

412
MAR 30 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

B. J. Ben
RESEARCH SECTION

1 -

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/23/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

et o
**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 4-1-70 Amb* 1. "Academia in Anarchy" by James M. Buchanan and Nicos E. Devletoglou. Basic Books, New York, \$5.95, February, 1970.
- Rec'd 4-1-70 Amb* 2. "The Age of Protest: Dissent and Rebellion in the Twentieth Century" by Norman F. Cantor. Hawthorn, New York, \$8.95, date not known.
- Rec'd 4-1-70 Amb* 3. "The Battle for Morningside Heights: Why Students Rebel" by Roger Kahn. Morrow, New York, \$6.95, date not known.

- 1 - Internal Security Section (Shackelford) (route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:dr1
(6) *dr1*

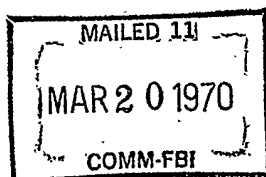
NOTE:

REC-109

62-46855-793

Book #1 requested by SA R.L. Shackelford, ISS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. It will be charged permanently to the Internal Security Section. Books #2 & #3 requested by SA R.S. Garner, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes; they will be filed in Bureau Library. Books not available in Bureau Library.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



MAR 23 1970

MAR 26 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/20/70

FROM : *John*

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

①
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet 2/4/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "One Who Survived" by ALEXANDER BARMINE. When second copy is purchased it will be sent to the Bureau.

*1 Encl. carded by Bureau Library;
charged permanently to FBI Academy,
Quarterm. 3-23-70
REC-128 62-46855-794*

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 1) **ENCLOSURE EX-117**
(Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division
1 - New York

MAR 23 1970

MMM:lh
(4)

RESEARCH SECTION



412
MAR 30 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 -

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/23/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly two copies each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

2 c rec'd
1 (3-27-70) Amb
1 (3-31-70) Amb

1. "Meaning of Treason" by Rebecca West.
Viking Press, New York, \$6.95, publication
date not known

2 c rec'd
7-15-70 Amb

2. "The Traitor" by William L. Shirer.
Publisher, date, and price not known

1 c rec'd
7-15-70 Amb

3. "Prescription for Rebellion" by
Robert M. Lindner. Publisher, date,
and price not known

1 c rec'd 3-27-70 Amb
2nd copy rec'd 8-17-70 Amb

4. "How the Soviet System Works" by R. A. Bauer,
and others. Harvard, \$5.50, date not known

Hard-cover editions of the above books are preferred;
however, paperback editions and even secondhand copies will
suffice.

EX-103

REC 14
71 JUN

62-46855-795

- 1 - Soviet Section (Clough) (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:k1e
(6) ple

NOTE:

MAR 23 1970

Books requested by SA [redacted], Soviet Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division. Books contain information of value
to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of
defectors and double agents. Books will be readily available to
these Agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy,
Quantico, Virginia. Books are requested in hard-cover editions
because of anticipated frequent use. Bureau does not have extra
copies of these books.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 -

b6
b7C

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/23/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

et PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly two copies of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 Credit 4-3-70
1 Credit 4-8-70 Amb
"Power in the Kremlin" by Michael Tatu;
translated by Helen Katel. Viking,
New York, \$7.95, November, 1968

Hard-cover edition preferred; however, paperback edition and secondhand copies will suffice if new hard-cover edition unavailable.

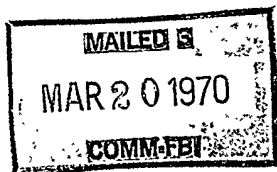
- 1 - Soviet Section (Clough) (route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:dr1
(6) *dr1*

b6
b7C

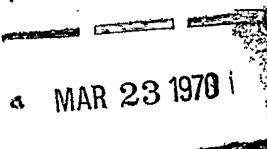
NOTE:

Books requested by SA [redacted], Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book contains information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Book will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Hard-cover edition of book requested because of anticipated frequent use. Bureau has no extra copies of book.



REC 14

EX-103



Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3-26-70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly two copies each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- 2 copies rec'd
5-19-70
AMB
- (1) "The Revolt of the Middle-Aged Man" by Edmund Berger. Grosset & Dunlap, 1957, holog price not known.
- 2 copies rec'd
5-19-70
AMB
- (2) "Cold Call Selling" National Sales Development Institute 681 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York; price and date of publication not known
- 2 copies rec'd
5-19-70
AMB
- (3) "Personal Power Through Creative Selling" by Elmer Leterman. Crowell-Collier & Macmillan, hard cover: price and date not known; paperback 95¢ holog

Hard-cover editions of books are preferred; however, secondhand copies and paperback editions will suffice.

- 1 - Soviet Section (Clough) (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB) **REC-21**

AMB:aeb:kks
(6) *klc*

NOTE:

19 MAR 26 1970

Books requested by SA [redacted], Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books contain information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Books will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Books requested in hard-cover editions because of anticipated frequent use. Bureau does not have extra copies of these books.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 10
MAR 25 1970
COMM-FBI

55 APR 2 1970

62-46855-797



Handwritten signatures and initials:
- A large signature, possibly "F225".
- A signature that looks like "RDCM".
- A signature that looks like "AMB".
- Other initials and marks.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/19/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBullets 5/23/69, 11/4/69 and 3/13/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the following:

"Black Reflections on White Power" by
STERLING TUCKER

*Protect and Prejudice: A Study of Belief
in the Black Community" by Dr. GARY T. MARX

"The Anti-Communist Impulse" by MICHAEL
PARENTI.

note

Ly

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-1072-27

3 Encls. Carried by and filed
in Bureau Library.
3-23-70
AmB.

64-110

10 MAR 24 1970

REC-13 62-46855-798

NOT RECORDED

191 MAR 26 1970

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 3) (ENCLOSURES)
(1-Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division).
- 1 - New York

RESEARCH SECTION



5010-108-01

APR 6 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

10
97
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

3/19/70

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

0 PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBullets 5/2/69 and 11/6/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Four
Black Revolutionary Plays" by LEROI JONES and "The
Great Terror: Stalin's Purge of the Thirties" by ROBERT
CONQUEST. book

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 25 1970

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(1-Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMH:lh
(4)

57 APR 9 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-46855-138

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 3/20/70

FROM : Legat, London (62-515) (RUC)

Attention Research Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet2/4/70.

Repeated efforts have been made in London to obtain copies of Colonel G. A. Tokaev's book entitled "Stalin Means War." It is noted this book was printed in London in 1951 and is currently out of print. It is not available at the publisher's or in the main book stores dealing with this type publication.

3 - Bureau
1 - Liaison
1 - London
ACM:cm
(5)

REC-13

62-46855-799

MAR 31 1970

RESEARCH SECTION



APR 9 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-131719) 3/20/70
(ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION, ROOM 924)

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53353)(RUC)

JERRY CLYDE RUBIN

SM - C

(KEY ACTIVIST)

OO: NY

Book Reviews

Re Bureau letter 1/21/70.

Jav. Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the book
"Do It!" by JERRY RUBIN.

For the information of New York Office, the Bureau
requested in relet that San Francisco Office forward two
copies of RUBIN's book when it became available.

- ② - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-157178)(RM)
 - 1 - San Francisco
- RAM/dp
(4)

102-46855-

APR 7 1970

51 APR 8 1970

P257

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *JH*
gmc
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 3/26/70

out
ReBulet 3/23/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The
Meaning of Treason" by R. WEST and "How The Soviet
System Works" by R.A. BAVER.

Second copy of each will be forwarded to Bureau
when obtained.

Ca

*1 ca book rec'd 3/27/70;
Carded by Budih. charged
permanently to FBI Academy,
Quantico, Va. 3-27-70. Am.B.*

- 10*
③ - Bureau (Encls. 2) ~~ENCLOSURE~~
(1-Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)



258
APR 3 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC 49

62-46855-800

MAR 31 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/26/70

FROM : *[Signature]*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

CR

ReBulet 2/4/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies of "I
Chose Freedom" by VICTOR KRAVCHENKO.

P

*2 C. paper book, carded by
Bu Library. Charged permanently
to FBI Academy, Quantico, Va.
3-27-70. AMB*

ENCLOSURE DEC-35

*1 retained
7/23/95
AMB*

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 2) -
(1-Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

62-46855-801

MMM:lh
(4)

9 MAR 31 1970

RESEARCH SECTION
[Signature]



5010-108

32/
59 APR 7 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/24/70

FROM : *John Doe*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/23/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the
following book:

"The Age of Protest: Dissent and Rebellion
in the Twentieth Century".

REC-28

Sealed
ENCLOSURE

*Encl detached, carded by
& filed in Bu. Library.
4-2-70. Am. B.*

62-46855-802

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 1)
(1-Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

16 APR 1 1970

RESEARCH

b6
b7c



54 APR 6 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *John*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
O BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 3/24/70

ReBulet 3/23/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of each of
the following books:

No Locality
#1 "Academia in Anarchy" by JAMES M. ~~BUCHANAN~~ and
NICOS E. ~~DEVLETOGLOU~~.

Rebel
#2 "The ^{Book} Battle for Morningside Heights: Why Students

Sealed
ENCLOSURE Encl #1 charged permanently
+ Int. Sec. Sec.
Encl #2 filed in Bu. Library;
Both encls detached, carried by
Budlik; 4-2-70. A.M.B.

REC-28

62-46855-803

16 APR 1 1970

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(1-Attn: Research Section - Domestic
Intelligence Division)
- 1 - New York

MMM:1h
(2)

5 APR 6 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

b6
b7c

1 - Mr. G. D. Selouch
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. H. Cottor

b6
b7c

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

3/30/70

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Pookin
1 - Mr. W. L. Smith

BOOK REVIEW
"RACIAL VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES"
EDITED BY ALLEN D. GRIMSHAW
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1969 by Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:

Allen D. Grimshaw is Professor of Sociology at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. When in college, he kept company with known homosexuals in 1950 and attended, along with his wife, various social gatherings in 1951-52 at the home of a professor whose loyalty had been questioned. He was listed as faculty advisor in 1966 of an Indiana University student group later described as a "front organization" for the "youth arm" of the Communist Party. Book consists primarily of reports, articles and studies on racial violence selected, according to the editor, for the purpose of moving toward a clearer understanding of the social processes involved and covers a wide spectrum of interpretations. Actual cases from slave insurrections to riots and disorders of the 1960's were reported along with papers concerning patterns of racial violence. Several references to FBI were noted. All were favorable comments concerning our jurisdiction and responsibility. One item, written in 1943, quoted the Director's remarks concerning teen-agers and crime and moral disintegration. The editor wrote that the problems evolving around black ghettos were sources of racism.

ACTION:

None. For information.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

WLS:k1e
(8)

NOT RECORDED

202 APR 15 1970

60 APR 21 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-41333-6

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: Book Review
"Racial Violence in the United States"
Edited by Allen D. Grimshaw

DETAILS:

The Editor

Allen D. Grimshaw, a white male, was born 12/16/29 in New York City. He graduated from the University of Missouri (MU) in August, 1950. In 1954, he was described as a professor at IU and is now Professor of Sociology at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. His doctoral dissertation at the University of Pennsylvania was completed prior to 1960 and was entitled "A Study in Social Violence: Urban Race Riots in the U. S." He served as a consultant on the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

We received name check request concerning him from the Air Force (1954), State Department, (1950) and White House (1968). He has never been the subject of an investigation by the FBI. However, in May, 1952, it was reported that in 1950 he was constantly in the company of known homosexuals at IU. He told university officials that he associated with these individuals strictly for the purpose of studying their habits and mental attitudes. In 1956, it was reported that Grimshaw and his wife attended various social gatherings in 1951-52 at the home of an IU sociology professor. Allegedly, "songs of freedom popularized by the Abraham Lincoln Brigade" (cited pursuant to Executive Order 10450) were sung at these gatherings. In 1966, Grimshaw was listed as Faculty Advisor of an Indiana University student group which was later described as a "front organization" for the "youth arm" of the Communist Party, USA (100-413838).

BOOK REVIEW:

The book consists primarily of reports, articles and studies of racial violence from sources ranging from old newspaper accounts of riots and disturbances to very recent reports and articles. Included, according to the editor, are many current interpretations of urban violence and theoretical perspectives useful in the moving toward a clearer understanding of the social processes involved. Such interpretations, both sociological and theoretical, cover "most of the spectrum."

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: Book Review
"Racial Violence in the United States"
Edited by Allen D. Grimshaw

The book begins with a brief introductory statement by the editor. This is followed by a long section devoted to description of actual cases of violence ranging from brief selections on slave insurrections, the violence of the Civil War and reconstruction periods to more extensive material from the periods of the first and second World Wars and the disorders of the 1960's. The third section is devoted to papers concerning the patterns of racial violence in the U. S. and one article concerning racial violence in Great Britain. The final section is entitled "The Changing Meaning of 'Racial' Violence."

The material is also divided into 12 chapters, each of which is prefaced with brief comments which the editor considered pertinent to that particular chapter. Thereafter follows reprints of the various selected items.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

References to the FBI were noted on pages 192, 195, 401 and 494. None of the remarks were derogatory and consisted of comments concerning the Bureau's jurisdiction and responsibilities. One article taken from the book "Race Riot" published in 1943 contained a quotation from remarks made by the Director. This quotation concerned teen-agers involved in crime and moral disintegration. The quotation appears on page 151 under the subheading "Delinquency and Crime." The book "Race Riot" is maintained in the Bureau's library.

OBSERVATIONS:

It was noted that the editor wrote that the report of the Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders was wrong in its conclusion that the most fundamental factor and cause of disturbances was "the racial attitude of white Americans and the impact of that attitude on their behavior toward black Americans." It was his conclusion that discrimination and segregation, black migration and the white exodus, and the black ghettos were not the bitter fruits of racism but the sources of racism.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: Book Review

"Racial Violence in the United States"

Edited by Allen D. Grimshaw

The headings and subheadings used in the table of contents are of assistance in identifying the various articles and reports listed by title. This information along with the biography and detailed index should be of assistance to all readers including researchers, students and those reading for personal enjoyment. The introductory remarks appearing at the beginning of each chapter are also of assistance to the reader in selecting items of interest.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

March 30, 1970

G. C. Moore

EARL LEON ANTHONY
RM - BPP

SYNOPSIS

Subject, who is on the Security Index, is the author of a book entitled "Picking Up The Gun," published in 1970 by the Dial Press. It recounts his association with the Black Panther Party (BPP) from April, 1967, to October, 1968, both as a member and briefly as Deputy Minister of Information for the District of Southern California. He joined the Panthers as the means to bring about the revolution he felt necessary for black liberation. The suggested firsthand account of Panther violence, with the author personally deeply involved, does not materialize. It is low keyed in that respect, but geared to appeal to the black masses through his continuing advocacy of black liberation. The BPP has denounced him as an opportunist and the book appears to support this contention because, although associating with the Panthers, he never became detrimentally involved. He describes the operating problems of the Panthers and blames the organization's internal power struggles and petty jealousies for stalling Party progress. The main theme appears to be his upset over the constant rivalry between various black and other organizations as destroying the success of the black liberation movement. He strongly opposes any type of coalition with whites, even radicals. Although expelled in March, 1969, he still believes that revolution is necessary for black liberation. Anthony believes police, FBI and CIA are combined in movement to wipe out the Party. He comments favorably concerning an interview by FBI Agents in connection with a criminal investigation in 1968.

ACTION

For information.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. W. Morrissey

55 APR 20 1970
157-8045

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

JFM:hls (8)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
FBI APR 15 1970

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: EARL LEON ANTHONY

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Anthony is the subject of Bufile 157-8045. He is a Security Index subject of the Los Angeles Office. Investigation of him was based on his association with the Black Panther Party (BPP).

BOOK REVIEW

Knowing the propensity for violence recently demonstrated by the BPP and with interest piqued by the title, one would expect a dramatic, adventurous firsthand account of Panther violence in which the author is personally deeply involved. This is not the case. The book is rather a low keyed account of subject's association with the Panthers from April, 1967, until October, 1968, when he broke with the Party. Anthony has apparently enjoyed riding the crest of Panther publicity without falling into the sea of violent trouble that surrounds the Panthers. The BPP has denounced him as an opportunist. The book seems to support this contention. Its style and presentation is geared to appeal to the black masses.

Prior to the Spring of 1967 the author was involved with an organization in the Los Angeles area concerned with civil rights activity centered on a public rent strike and public school boycotts for more black teachers. He met and was impressed by BPP leaders Huey Newton, Bobby Seale and Eldridge Cleaver when as a representative of his own organization, he appeared at a Malcolm X memorial activity. Enthused by the Panther association with guns, he decided that the Panther organization could bring about the revolution which he felt was necessary for black liberation. He joined them in April, 1967, while still a senior in law school. He subsequently served in the BPP during his career as Deputy Minister of Information for

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: EARL LEON ANTHONY

District of Southern California for a period of time.

In his account, while Anthony does speak favorably of Huey Newton, his real esteem was for Eldridge Cleaver.

He also sympathetically relates some incidents which have appeared in many publications as basis for police harassment of the Panthers. In fact, Anthony's accounts of same appear to be nothing more than hearsay. He touches lightly on such practical problems of the Panthers as publishing the newspaper, recruiting procedures and propaganda efforts. And in what must have been a source of frustration to him, he mentions the organization's internal power struggles, squabbling and petty jealousies as holding back the progress of the Party.

The main theme of Anthony's book, however, appears to be his upset over the constant bickering and rivalry between various black groups and other organizations as undermining and destroying the success of the black liberation movement. In this facet, Anthony effectively name-drops most of the elite of the black nationalist movement. As an example, Anthony in his book describes the violent rivalry between the Panthers and the US organization and of Huey Newton's efforts at a coalition with the predominantly white radical Peace and Freedom organization in California on whose ticket Eldridge Cleaver was a candidate. Anthony felt this latter coalition marked the end of the BPP "honeymoon" with the black community in general and the black liberation movement in particular. He explained that since 1966 the modus operandi of the movement had been to exclude whites. As a result of soul searching on his part, he concluded that he could not "be committed to a political strategy which would place me in the position of continuously reacting, and this is what seemed to happen to any black individual or organization that coalesced with the white radical movement." As far as Anthony is concerned, racism and economic exploitation were the two

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: EARL LEON ANTHONY

great problems facing blacks in America and people of color around the world. Racism, not class struggle, was the issue.

In October, 1968, Anthony had run afoul of certain members of the BPP Central Committee for wanting to write this book and for his political beliefs. Since he felt there was something very arbitrary about BPP decisions to which one had to submit without question, he decided to leave the Party. He was subsequently suspended from the Party for leaving his post in Los Angeles and his inability to submit to discipline. He was subsequently expelled in March, 1969. He has since traveled abroad while preparing this book and performing speaking engagements on the black liberation movement topic.

MENTION OF THE FBI

On page 9 of the introductory author's note, in describing the causes of the current critical situation of the Party Anthony states that along with internal problems the police departments across the nation in cahoots with the FBI and CIA are on the move to wipe the Party out of existence.

On page 126, on the topic of FBI interest in him, he noted that the FBI interviewed him in connection with the investigation of the bombing of his selective service draft board. In a sense he gives interviewing Agents an indirect compliment stating the Agents who visited him in Los Angeles "were so friendly that if we weren't in opposite camps, we probably would have struck up a very long conversation."

It is to be noted that Anthony was interviewed by Agents of our Los Angeles Office in August, 1968, concerning the bombing of the selective service office at 6319 Colfax Avenue, Los Angeles, on 6-24-68. He indicated he was willing

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: EARL LEO ANTHONY

to talk to the agents in that respect. He admitted during interview that he was an active member of the Panthers and was generally cooperative while avoiding specific questions about Panther activities.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *J. J. M. xpc*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 3/30/70

ReBulets 2/4/70 and 3/23/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the second copy of
"The Meaning of Treason" by R. WEST. Also enclosed is
a second hard-cover edition of "I Chose Freedom" by VICTOR
KRAVCHENKO which can replace the paper edition forwarded
3/26/70.

*2 Encls: 1 C. ea book carded by Bureau
Library; charged permanently to
FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia.
3-21-70. AMB.
1-81890*

- 10* ③ - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
- 1 - New York



MMM: *11/1/70*
(4) ENCLOSURE

APR 13 1970

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RESEARCH SECTION

REC-104

62-46855-804

APR 3 1970

OK 5-8-70
Am-18

- 1 - Mr. C. D. Moach
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. E. D. Catter

Mr. W. A. Sullivan

4/1/70

E. D. Catter

- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. E. J. O'Malley

BOOK REVIEW

CHINA-SOVIET CONFLICT 1956-61
BY DONALD S. ZAGORIA
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CHINA - RUSSIA

This memorandum reviews captioned book, published in 1965 by Atheneum. This book is being placed in the Bureau library. The author, Professor Donald S. Zagoria, is one of the most prominent Chinese specialists in the United States who, in the past, has taken a conservative stand on the issue of closer relationships between the United States and Communist China.

In his book, Professor Zagoria glosses over past arguments between Russia and China and concentrates his extensively researched and well-documented study on the years 1956-1961, the time during which the seeds of the present conflict were sown.

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1956 set the stage for the major elements of the dispute: differences over global strategy (inevitability of war versus peaceful coexistence with the East), the diversity of methods used in building communism (instant communes versus gradual social development), the question of socialist camp leadership (centralism versus polycentralism) and, finally, Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin. Professor Zagoria describes in great detail the Chinese and Soviet views on each issue and the motives behind these views.

A substantial portion of the book is devoted to an analysis of events between 1958 and 1961 which further exacerbated the strained relations between the two countries. These events include: the USSR's refusal to back MAO in his desire to

- 1 - 109-12-246 (FPH - China)
- 1 - 109-12-240 (FPH - Russia)
- 1 - 65-68125 (Zagoria)
- ① - 62-46855 (Book review file)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
167 APR 7 1970

EJO:mbs
(11)

CONTINUED - OVER

60 APR 13 1970

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE SINO-SOVIET CONFLICT 1956-61"
BY DONALD S. ZAGORIA

occupy Quemoy during the 1958 crisis in the Formosa Straits, Khrushchev's refusal to consult with MAO before his trip to the United States in 1959, official Chinese criticism of Khrushchev's "ignorance of Marxism-Leninism," the polemics by each side in 1960 aimed at each side's leaders, and Khrushchev's open attack on the Albanian leadership at the 22nd Party Congress in 1961 which was, of course, also an attack on Chinese leadership as well.

ACTION:

None. For information.

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

3-31-70

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

b6
b7C

- 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

BOOK REVIEW

"THE REVOLT OF THE BLACK ATHLETE"

BY HARRY EDWARDS

RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published in 1969 by the Free Press, a division of McMillan Company.

The writer, Harry Edwards, is a black extremist who is in our Agitator Index and who has been particularly active in organizing black students into action groups. He is considered as the architect of the 1968 Olympic boycott as well as the black fist salute given by two American Negro award winners.

In his book Edwards maintains that the black athlete is exploited by white racist America and he points out the part he and others are playing and have played in engaging the black athlete to do his part in the black revolution.

The book itself is rather shallow but is important to us in giving a further insight into the intense hatred of the white race by black extremists. Well known Negro former athletes such as Jesse Owens and Rafer Johnson who actively persuaded black athletes not to boycott the Olympics are subjected to severe attack by the writer and labeled as Uncle Toms.

Note is taken that as a result of protests and agitation by the black athlete many colleges have already cut their recruitment of black athletes and the charge is made that some professional football teams have "white listed troublesome black athletes."

With a look to the future the author predicts that "we will continue to exploit the inherent political nature of athletics

157-8324

① - 62-46855 (Book review file)

GCM:bad (7)

62-46855 -
CONTINUED - NOT RECORDED
170 APR 6 1970

57 APR 8 1970

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"THE REVOLT OF THE BLACK ATHLETE"

BY HARRY EDWARDS

He indicates that black people will realize that athletics are a source of potential power for their race and that in the past blacks have been virtually excluded from all responsible positions in American sports. A future goal of the black athletic rebellion is equal control of the "athletic industry." In addition, Edwards threatens that the athletic revolt in the future can be used to trigger educational reforms such as obtaining more black professors and more black studies programs.

The FBI is not mentioned in the book.

ACTION:

For information. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *JH*
JPC
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 4/2/70

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS.

ReBulet 3/26/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of
"Personal Power through Creative Selling".

Book

No Locality

*2 Encls. Carded by Bu Library
and charged permanently to
FBI Academy, Quantico, Va.
4-6-70, Amb*

③ - Bureau (Encls. 2) ENCLOSURE REC 37
(1-Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

55 APR 16 1970

EX-110

12 APR 6 1970

RESEARCH SECTION



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 4/2/70

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/23/70.

Enclosed is one copy of "Power in the Kremlin" cont
by MICHAEL TATU. When second copy purchased will forward
to Bureau.

NO LOC.

REC 12

62-46855-806

b6
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1 Encl. added by SA Library
& charged permanently to
FBI Academy, Quantico, Va.
4-6-70. AMB

ENCLOSURE

3 APR 6 1970

1 Encl. added
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Dist.
AMB

③ - Bureau (Encls. 1)
(1-Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

RESEARCH SECTION



5010-108

69 APR 16 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *JH*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
☐ BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 4/7/70

CR

ReBulet. 2/4/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the second copy of
"One Who Survived" by A. BARMINE.

W

*1 Encl. carded by Bu. Library;
Charged permanently to I.B.D.
Academy, Quantico, Va.
4-8-70.
A.W.B.*

REC- 95

ENCLOSURE

APR 9 1970

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- 20*
☒ - Bureau (Encls. 1)
(Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

RESEARCH SECTION



6 APR 21 1970

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *[Signature]*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 4/7/70

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/23/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the second copy of
"Power in the Kremlín" by MICHAEL TATU.

*1 Encl. carded by Bu Library;
Charged permanently to
JPL Academy, Quantico, Va.
4-8-70.
AmB.*

ENCLOSURE

REC-95

APR 9 1970

③ - Bureau (Encls. 1)
(Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

73

56 APR 21 1970



5010-108

-- Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RESEARCH SECTION
b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 4/9/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK: "I CHOSE PRISON"
BY JAMES V. BENNETT, PUBLISHED BY ALFRED A. KNOPF, 1970

Bennett's full name is James Van Benschoten Bennett. The son of a "poor" Episcopal minister, he was born in Silver Creek, New York. He, along with his five brothers and sisters, attended Brown University. He later obtained an L. L. B. degree from George Washington University in 1926; served in U. S. Army toward end of World War I; appointed Director, Bureau of Prisons, by Roosevelt in 1937; reappointed by Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy until he retired 1964.

Mr. Hoover's name mentioned several times reflecting difference of opinion between Bennett and Mr. Hoover; his admiration of Mr. Hoover at times; his jealousy of Mr. Hoover at times, etc. Quoted below are brief references in point.

Pg. 9: "Director J. Edgar Hoover strikes a popular note when he says: 'There is too much concern on the part of the courts for the rights of an individual charged with a crime...' " etc.

Pg. 151: Bennett resented Mr. Hoover investigating alleged irregularities at the Federal reformatory at Petersburg, Virginia, "without prior reference to me," in 1952. He said FBI Agents "swarmed" over the institution, and the warden feared a riot of some sort might result. Bennett said he told Mr. Hoover he could not continue it after a certain date, and the investigation came to a halt. Bufiles contain a memo dated 2-6-53, from SAC Richmond to Director, regarding irregularities in Federal Reformatory at Petersburg, Virginia, setting forth a list of investigative case files on this subject in Richmond, to afford complete coverage of the various allegations made by John Maragon and Thomas A. Malone, both former inmates at this institution. Thirty-two file numbers were listed along with titles of the cases. Most allegations were petty and covered such things as embezzlement of milk, pork, clothing, drugs, medications, misconduct in office, sex offenses and assault. All allegations were thoroughly investigated by the FBI with negative results. Eleven of these files have been reviewed, in an effort to substantiate the circumstances described by Bennett on pg. 151, with negative results. (46-19347)

Pgs. 152, 153, 154: Bennett said Rogers' wife, Adele, helped make it possible for Bennett to bury the memories of the Petersburg probe. He said the dinners and social gatherings she and Mrs. Brownell fostered, brought "J. Edgar Hoover and me together

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Miss Gandy

*William P. Rogers, former
Attorney General, presently
Secretary of State.

BMS: 59 MAY 13 1970

MAY 8 1970

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-47409-42

NOT RECORDED
197 APR 22 1970

APR 21 1970

CRIME RECORDS

BMS

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "I CHOSE PRISON"

frequently, which made it possible for me to overlook my differences and softened the legacy of his hostile and unwarranted investigation... As time passed I found my relationship with Hoover settled into professional perspective... Hoover criticized the use of probation, paroles, and belittled prison people by referring to them as 'cream-puff wardens'... Hoover appealed to the public imagination during the G-man era and became a national hero. In bureaucratic terms, he became 'untouchable'... etc... Hoover is a splendid organizer, a hard driving and efficient administrator, a dedicated public servant and a genius at overcoming obstacles..." Bennett then comments on the fact that after Robert Kennedy became Attorney General Mr. Hoover did not attend a single staff luncheon..." Hoover's prestige was such that he could attend or not attend Attorney Generals' luncheons."

Pg. 156: Bennett states Mr. Hoover told the House Appropriations Subcommittee that Valachi's disclosures had no effect whatsoever in the FBI's campaign against organized crime.

Pg. 158: A chapter titled "The Death Penalty" contains both Mr. Hoover's and Mr. Bennett's views on the subject. Also in this chapter are data about Bennett's interview with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in the death house at Sing Sing, in connection with the executive clemency aspect of that case. Bureau files have details on this and the fact that James Bennett made a strong attempt to influence the Pardon Attorney to act favorably toward the Rosenbergs. Mr. Hoover's comments at that time were: "This is shocking. H." (62-47469-8)

In connection with the Rosenberg case Bennett states on pg. 175: "The evening of the execution, I joined the death watch in FBI Director Hoover's office. From the windows we watched the sad and bedraggled pickets parading up Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House... None of us said much, and I found myself mulling over the day's frantic efforts to locate the official executioner."

Pg. 176: "For two hours we waited in Hoover's office for word on the open line. The Rosenbergs had been told for the last time that, if they spoke out, they might get a stay. One of my assistants was on duty in the warden's office at Sing Sing to relay any breaks to Hoover and me. In the White House, President Eisenhower was on hand waiting to the end for any word from us... At 8:20 p.m., we were told it was all over, and we dispersed."

There is nothing else of particular interest to the Director or the FBI in this book.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4-10-70

FROM : G. C. Moore

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS

"KING: A CRITICAL BIOGRAPHY" (Re Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.,)
BY DAVID L. LEWIS
RACIAL MATTERS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

This is a review of captioned book published in 1970 by Praeger Publishers, Incorporated. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:

Bureau files contain nothing derogatory identifiable with Lewis. He requested to meet with the Director about his book but was refused. Lewis has attempted a studious political biography of King and not an eulogy. He mentions King's associations with communists and his unsavory private life. He met King and described him as neither socially smooth or intellectually impressive. However, the book overall is favorable to King, particularly with regard to the controversy between the Director and King. Lewis was refused interviews with King's widow, his family, and officials of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and this lack of first-hand information is evident from the book. Lewis reported that Stanley Levison told King that King's position in Vietnam would bankrupt the SCLC. Actually Levison was a prime mover in King's taking this position. S

ACTION:

For information.

CEG:djw
(8)

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

- 1-Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1-Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1-Mr. T. J. Deakin
- 1-Mr. C. E. Glass

~~SECRET~~

NOT RECORDED

20 APR 16 1970

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE 2-6-78 CAF

60 APR 21 1970

1- 62-46855 (Book Review File)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-3745

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b7C

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan.
RE: Book Review
"King: A Critical Biography"
By David L. Lewis
100-106670

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files indicate that in September, 1968, David L. Lewis, the author of this book, wrote and asked to see the Director. He said that shortly before King's death, Lewis accepted contract to write a political biography of King. He said it would not be a eulogy. His request was refused but he was mailed information on the Bureau's accomplishments in civil rights. There is nothing derogatory in Bureau files which can be identified with Lewis.

BOOK REVIEW:

Lewis, a history professor at Morgan State College, has attempted a studious detached political biography of the life and work of Martin Luther King, Jr. The events he covers are familar ones - Montgomery, Selma, Albany, Chicago, and Nobel Peace Prize - but Lewis also attempts to deal with the human fallibilities of King, his failures and vulnerabilities, avoiding the "sainthood" frequently bestowed on King by his biographers. Lewis claims that King's political decisions sometimes backfired to the detriment of his civil rights work. For instance, he feels it would have been much better had King openly admitted that he turned back from the second march from Selma to Montgomery to assure continued support from the Kennedy administration instead of skirting the issue in a transparent misrepresentation of the facts.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: Book Review
"King: A Critical Biography"
By David L. Lewis
100-106670

The end of the book pictures King as a disillusioned and bewildered person, although Lewis believes that King may have been on the threshold of his life's real work when he was killed.

The book overall is favorable to King, particularly Lewis's account of King's antiwar sentiments which is sympathetic to King.

However, Lewis describes his personal contacts with King and states that he found King neither socially smooth nor intellectually impressive. He says King to him was essentially a preacher whose extraordinary rhetorical abilities were not quite matched by practical intelligence. He continues, however, that in writing this book he was stirred by King and his philosophy but he still feels that his lack of enthusiasm for King's intelligence, although too harsh, was not entirely wrong.

An interesting sidelight to the book is that King's widow, his parents, and the officials of the SCLC refused to be interviewed by Lewis until after the publication of Mrs. King's book about her husband. However, Mrs. King's book appeared before the final revision of Lewis's manuscript was made. Lewis pointedly says that unfortunately he cannot thank these people for their assistance in writing this book.

This apparently irritated Lewis and forced him to admittedly deal in rumors in certain incidents in the book, such as the rumors in connection with King meeting with the Director (which will be discussed in detail later), King's private conduct, and King's connections with communists.

Another incident in the book which is very clearly the result of either a lack of information or the use of misinformation is Lewis's statement on Page 357

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: Book Review
"King: A Critical Biography"
By David L. Lewis
100-106670

that Attorney Stanley Levison, in charge of SCLC fund raising, advised King that King's Vietnam position would bankrupt the organization. According to Lewis, King replied "I don't care if we don't get five cents in the mail. I am going to keep on preaching my message." Levison, a secret member of the Communist Party as late as 1963, was a moving force in leading King to his position on Vietnam, as early as 1965, urging in the Spring of 1966 that the SCLC adopt a resolution on Vietnam which was stronger than that presented by the organization. If Levison had any opposition to King's position on Vietnam, whether from the fund raising angle or not, he is not known to have shown it. §

The lack of depth with regard to Lewis's information about King is also evident elsewhere in the book. In discussing King's problems with communists, Lewis mentions Bayard Rustin and [REDACTED]. His omission of Levison is enlightening because, although Levison's background and influence on King is not publicly known, SCLC staff members have known about it and resented the communist influence of Levison on the SCLC and on King for sometime. An adequate biographer would certainly have discovered this fact in the time Lewis had to do his research. §

MENTIONS OF THE FBI:

The FBI is mentioned by Lewis in connection with the presence of FBI Agents during King's civil rights campaign. On Page 256 Lewis deals with the Director's calling King "The most notorious liar in the country," and the subsequent meeting in the Director's office. Lewis reports on rumors about what happened at this meeting and why, including the possibility that salacious

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: Book Review
"King: A Critical Biography"
By David L. Lewis
100-106670

details of King's personal life were discussed. Lewis says that despite his public figure, several of King's intimates were aware that King "knew the temptations of physical pleasures."

Except for his references to King's personal conduct, Lewis is partial to King in the matter of the controversy between the Director and King. He mentions the Director's "gratuitous advice" to King and his associates, and the Director's "sympathy inducing histories of obstructionist maneuvers by southern sheriffs" which were reportedly also told to King and his associates. Lewis describes the Director as neither a partisan of civil rights nor a liberal in politics and he said that in the Director's eyes, it was highly conceivable that King was dangerously tainted by his professional relationships with communists. Lewis also claims that there was a rumor at the time that the news media was contacted by persons claiming to be empowered to deliver transcripts of telephone and hotel conversations of King, but that this offer was rejected.

Although these statements were made in such a way that they reflected on the Director and the Bureau, Lewis did state that if, in fact, there are tapes of King's indiscretions, they remain closely guarded secrets. Also he does mention that there is a possibility that there were salacious details available concerning King's private life, which details included members of the SCLC staff.

~~SECRET~~

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b7C

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/10/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly two copies of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

*1 c rec'd
7-15-70
AMB*

"The Great Terror: Stalin's Purge of the Thirties" by Robert Conquest. Macmillan, New York; hard cover \$9.95; published in October, 1968

Paperback editions will suffice if hard-cover editions are not available.

- 1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 - IB)

P.

AMB:mbs
(6) *mbs*

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b7C

NOTE:

Books requested by SA [redacted], Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books contain information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Books will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Books requested in hard-cover editions because of anticipated frequent use. Bureau does not have extra copies of book.

REC 12 *62-46855-809*

19 APR 10 1970

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- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Walters _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

APR 20 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-5016) (C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 4/13/70

Re Bureau letter to Philadelphia dated 12/22/69.

Enclosed is a copy of "The Open Conspiracy;
What America's Angry Generation is Saying," as requested
by the Bureau.

Book

BOOK

L

- [Signature]*
- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Philadelphia (62-5016)

WSM:ceh
(3)

*1 Encl. carded by Bu. Library;
Charged permanently to
Internal Security, D.D.*

4-13-70

And B.

REC-86

62-46855-810

APR 13 1970

ENCLOSURE
223

RESEARCH SECTION
[Signature]



56 APR 23 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ST
PH
SAC, Philadelphia

4/14/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 -

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b7C

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Military-Industrial Complex" by
Sidney Lens. Pilgrim Press, 1505 Race
Street, Philadelphia; paperbound \$2.95;
publication date April, 1970.

- 1 - Internal Security Section (route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:drl
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested for reference purposes by
SA R.L. Shackelford, ISS, Domestic Intelligence Division.
Book will be charged permanently to the Communist Infiltrated
and New Left Groups Unit, ISS, DID.

REC-101

62-46855-811
19 APR 14 1970



Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

73N
56 APR 21 1970 F22

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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auto

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1 - [redacted]

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b7C

SAC, San Francisco

4/13/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Economic Development of Communist Yugoslavia 1947-1964" by Joseph T. Bombelles, Hoover Institution Press, Stanford, California; \$5.90

1 - Sino-Satellite Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 - IB)

AMB:mbs
(6)

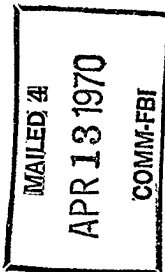
NOTE:

*Rec'd 4/24/70
Charged permanently to
Sino-Satellite Section, D.I.D.
AMB.*

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Book requested by SA [redacted] Sino-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Book will make available good background on "economics" of Yugoslavia, which we know do effect Yugoslav intelligence objectives. After carding by Bureau Library, where not available, book will be charged permanently to the Sino-Satellite Section, for ready reference purposes.

REC-11762-46855-812



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AMB.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop *MB*

DATE: 4/2/70

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

BOOK REVIEWS

W.R. Jones 4/6

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| Tolson | _____ |
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4/9

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK:

May "THE HONEST POLITICIAN'S GUIDE TO CRIME CONTROL"

11 BY NORVAL MORRIS AND GORDON HAWKINS

Australia PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 1970

Chicago Ill Australia

Above titled book was advertised on pg. 37, "The New York Times," on 4-2-70. Director asked the question, "What do we know of its authors? H."

Bufiles contain little data on authors Norval Morris and Gordon Hawkins. On 5-12-65 Legat at Manila sent Director an article entitled "Investigating the Police" by Gordon Hawkins, Senior Lecturer in Criminology, University of Sydney, at Sydney, Australia. Article concerns itself only with problems of Australian Police. The author's comments were mild. It appeared he was trying to view these problems in their proper perspective. Attached to Hawkins' article was an editorial which appeared in the same publication commenting on the practice of promoting police officers on a seniority basis compared to promoting them on the sole criterion of their ability. (64-29833-303-303-)

On 10-9-68 Mildred Stegall requested White House name check on Gordon Hawkins. She gave his year of birth as 1920 and place of birth as London, England. His address at that time was given as University of Sydney, Law School, Sydney, Australia. A search of Bureau's files revealed no derogatory data identifiable with the subject, nor did the Identification files contain any arrest record identifiable with the subject. (62-5-32175)

Q
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[redacted] requested White House name check on 2-27-69, on Dr. Norval Morris in connection with a Presidential appointment. Bufiles contained no derogatory information identifiable with subject, nor did the Identification Division files contain any arrest record identifiable with Dr. Norval Morris. (62-5-33136)

The following references are contained on the Director:

Pg. 224: In speaking of the Valachi testimony given to the McClellan committee the book states over two years after Valachi testified, "J. Edgar Hoover told a

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Miss Gandy

REC-101

62-46953-813
CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

BMS:sc (8)

Book held. HQ

PRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo

RE: "THE HONEST POLITICIAN'S GUIDE TO CRIME CONTROL"

House of Representatives appropriations subcommittee that 'all the Valachi information...had been obtained from informants of the Bureau' prior to the McClellan committee hearings."

Pg. 225: The authors state: "In sum then, what can be said about the Valachi evidence? In the first place, the attorney general's assertion that 'for the first time an insider...has broken the underworld's code of silence' was misleading. It was contradicted later both by the attorney general himself and by J. Edgar Hoover."

Pg. 225: "Two and a half years after Valachi testified, J. Edgar Hoover was asked before the House of Representatives appropriations subcommittee mentioned earlier:

Pg. 225: Mr. Rooney: 'Has Valachi been of any assistance to the Bureau in the prosecution of any criminal as a result of which there has been a conviction? ' "

Pg. 226: "Almost the only development reported is that 'FBI intelligence indicates that the organization as a whole has changed its name from the Mafia to La Cosa Nostra.' "

Pg. 226: "There is one other piece of 'evidence' which should be mentioned here before we conclude. This relates to what J. Edgar Hoover called the 'meeting of hoodlums at Apalachin, N. Y.,' which has been referred to somewhat more grandly by others as the 'Crime Convention at Apalachin' and the 'historic rally of the Mafia at Apalachin.' "

Pg. 230: "If there is gang warfare, this indicates to J. Edgar Hoover that 'an internal struggle for dominance over the entire organization' is going on and also provides for the McClellan committee 'a somber illustration of how cruel and calculating the underworld continues to be.' "... "But counterevidence relating to the activities of those from other ethnic backgrounds (e.g., Meyer Lansky, said by J. Edgar Hoover to be 'generally recognized as one of the most powerful racketeers in this country') can easily be accommodated as illustrating the 'characteristic Mafia method of utilizing non-Sicilian associates where it serves its criminal objectives.' "

Pg. 231: "America has a new folklore. This folklore has grown up around organized crime. Next to Westerns, war and sex, it is probably the chief source of material for TV plots, books--both fiction and non-fiction--and newspaper exposes."

Most of the data in this book has been printed in a variety of forms at one time or another. Practically the entire first chapter consists of statistics taken from the Uniform Crime Reports. The book is filled with quotations from various sources and also contains the opinions and philosophies of the two authors, which are rather involved and constitute no particular value to the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.

TEB ✓ 12/2/68

SAC, Boston

4/14/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

b6
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1 -

it
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book
"The Unheavenly City: The Nature and Future of Our Urban Crisis" by Edward C. Banfield. *MASS.*
Little, Brown, Boston; \$6.95; publication date 4/7/70

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

*Recd. 5-6-70
AMB.*

AMB:jlm
(5)

NOTE:

Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not available.

REC-35

62-46855-814 *file*

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AMB.

BOOK REVIEWS

37
 "...the straightest talk
 the public has heard
 in a long time."*

SANFORD KADISH,
 Professor of Law, University of California, Berkeley

*"It presents the distillation of the best thinking on the subject in the straightest talk the public has heard in a long time."

JUSTICE TOM C. CLARK

"While I do not agree with all the conclusions, the approach is right down my alley. Indeed it is the best treatise on crime control that has come off the press. In addition, the wit of the presentation adds much enjoyment to what is usually dull reading."

KARL MENNINGER, M.D.

"If my book, *The Crime of Punishment*, persuaded anyone that something should be done to improve our control of criminal behavior, let him now read this eloquent and intelligent prescription of precisely what to do."

BEN S. MEEKER, Chief U.S. Probation Officer, Chicago

"The book's devastating attack on the futility of most crime causation studies, and the masterful criticism of our simplistic approach to crime statistics are but a couple of areas in which their penetrating well-disciplined legal minds make mincemeat of cherished shibboleths."

PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY

"A brilliant analysis of law and order in the U.S."

PLAYBOY

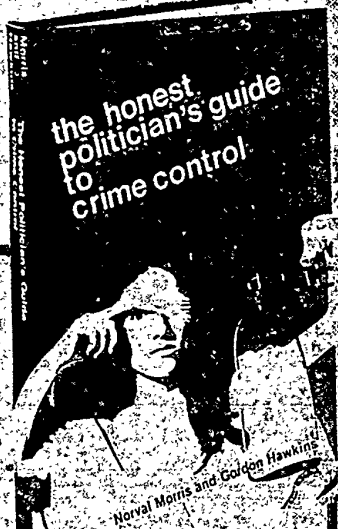
"Vitaly necessary work which demands the respectful attention of the public and our law-makers."

THE HONEST POLITICIAN'S GUIDE TO CRIME CONTROL

NORVAL MORRIS and GORDON HAWKINS

\$5.95 at bookstores

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS Chicago, Illinois 60637



Tolson ☒
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 Felt ☒
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 Rosen ☒
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 Soyars ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

What do
 we know of
 the authors?

Memo
 Mr. Jones
 to Mr. Bishop
 4-2-70

The Washington Post
 Times Herald
 The Washington Daily News
 The Evening Star (Washington)
 The Sunday Star (Washington)
 Daily News (New York)
 Sunday News (New York)
 New York Post
 The New York Times 37
 The Sun (Baltimore)
 The Daily World
 The New Leader
 The Wall Street Journal
 The National Observer
 People's World
 Examiner (Washington)

Date APR 2 1970

10 APR 15 1970

59 APR 22 1970

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 3/6/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS

"THE GANG THAT COULDN'T SHOOT STRAIGHT"
BY JIMMY BRESLIN

The above-titled book is a somewhat humorous, fictional novel portraying a Mafia "family." The story is concerned with underworld activities in the Brooklyn area headed by "Papa" Baccala, one of the five big Mafia bosses in New York. The New York City slums form the scene of most of the action. Rivalry between several hoodlums and gangsters, in their struggle for power, is featured. Murders, back-room interrogations and police investigations are also included.

This book is allegedly author Breslin's first foray into the field of fiction, and because it is fiction, the story is of very little interest to the FBI.

Breslin displays a hostile attitude towards the Director and the FBI on pgs. 12 and 13 as shown below:

"So the Mafia originally became a national success during Prohibition, as evil everywhere flourishes under repression. Then there is the matter of Americans relying on a dedicated lawman and lifetime bachelor named J. Edgar Hoover. He is the head of the FBI. The original job of the FBI was to prevent interstate crime, the foremost practitioners of which are the Mafia. But in the years of Hoover the Mafia grew into a crime cartel and an FBI arrest of a Mafia member was rare except on the FBI radio programs and, later, television shows. Hoover himself kept announcing that he did not believe there was any such thing as the Mafia. The answer can only be either that Hoover was a member of the Mafia or that he regarded Communist literature on 14th Street in New York as far more dangerous than narcotics on 108th Street. So many FBI agents penetrated the Communist Party that meeting halls became referred to as 'the squad room.' The agents, graduates of Catholic colleges in the North or dedicated Southerners, both varieties of which can be counted upon to hate Communism and suspect its presence everywhere, always have been helpless around the Mafia.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop

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BMS:sel (7)

56 MAY 15 1970

File 62-46855 PERS. REC. UNIT

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16 APR 22 1970

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: "THE GANG THAT COULDN'T SHOOT STRAIGHT"

" 'Don't we have anybody who infiltrated this organization these people have?' " the new United States Attorney General asked at his first FBI crime briefing.... 'We've tried, but we've had no success,' the assistant director handling the briefing said.... 'Why is that?' the Attorney General said.... 'Well, we do have several agents who could pass for Italian, but each time one of them gets close he is asked for the names of all his cousins,' the assistant director said.

"Hoover knows better than anybody that stool pigeons, not electronic eavesdropping, are the backbone of law-enforcement. Hoover himself would be merely another retired cop at the racetrack if a girl hadn't once called him up and told him what movie John Dillinger was at. Yet for decades Hoover had no contacts around or within the Mafia, and the Mafia grew into a part of American life. Of course, even with a clear field, the Italians in the Mafia never have come close to the magnitude of larceny given committed here by English Protestants, but they have been formidable, given the limits of education and intelligence." There are two additional references to the FBI on pages 40 and 172 of inconsequential value.

Bufiles reflect both interest and involvement in anti-war activities on the part of Jimmy Breslin. (62-111181--2512, 3763) Breslin referred to the Director in his 7-8-68 column when he said the communist newspaper was forgivably dull "and it must be torture even for J. Edgar Hoover to finish an issue." (100-3-4-9583) On 2-13-67 Breslin furnished Assistant Director Robert Wick with data on certain gambling figures and requested FBI confirmation on charges against one of them. Wick advised Breslin we could not assist him. (62-104518-1258)

This book was called to Director's attention by Mrs. Thomas G. Spencer, 2901 Avenue J, Brooklyn, New York, a former employee; EOD 12/23/40; resigned 5/6/42. Her husband is former SA Thomas G. Spencer; EOD 4/18/38; retired 8/23/67. She enclosed a copy of her letter to Breslin taking him to task for his remarks about Mr. Hoover and the FBI. The Director thanked Mrs. Spencer for calling his attention to this book on 2-24-70. After this, we obtained a copy of the book for review.

RECOMMENDATION:

No action, as it would merely dignify Breslin's stupid remarks.

*Not on any
mailing lists
3/16/70
TEB*

*Remove from
any mailing
lists*

- 2 -

*OK
TEB*

yes

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/22/70
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)
Brj

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

re
Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 4/13/70.

One copy of book "Economic Development of Communist Yugoslavia" by Joseph T. Bombelles was discreetly obtained by SA Joseph M. Wuslich of the San Francisco Office and is being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover.

13 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - Package)
2 - San Francisco
JMW/cmp
(5)

*1 Encl. carded by Bureau
Library & charged permanently
to Sine-Satellite Section, DID!
4-24-70
Aurb.*

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
3 APR 24 1970

RESEARCH SECTION
4-23
F223



APR 29 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/22/70

Director, FBI ((62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books, for the use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. ^{Book} ~~"On Violence"~~ by ^{U.S.} Hannah Arendt. Harcourt, Brace & World, New York; paperback, \$1.65; published 3/11/70.
2. ^{Book} ~~"Rebels in Eden: Mass Political Violence in the United States"~~ by ^{U.S.} Richard E. Rubenstein. Little, Brown and Co., Boston; \$5.95; published in March, 1970.
3. ^{Book} ~~"The Fear of Crime"~~ by ^{U.S.} Richard Harris. Praeger, New York; paperback, \$1.75; publication date not known.

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 - IB)

AMB:mbs
(6)

NOTE:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-10-87 BY 205200

Books requested for reference purposes by SA R. L. Shackelford, ISS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be carded by Bureau Library and charged permanently to the Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit, ISS, DID.

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COMM-FBI

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62-46855-817

19 APR 22 1970

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

esa Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : G. C. Moore *gc*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW 5
"IN BLACK AMERICA, 1968:
The Year of Awakening"
BY PATRICIA W. ROMERO
RACIAL MATTERS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4/23/70

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 -
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. F. Morrissey

J
Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Walters ☒
Mohr ☒
Bishop ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Soyars ☒ b6
Tele. Room ☒ b7C
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

No Locality

~~This is a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by the United Publishing Corporation. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.~~

SYNOPSIS

This 589 page reference book annual is a progress report of the black race during 1968 in many fields of endeavor and experience, such as in national politics, interracial conflicts, the civil rights movement, blatant discrimination, education, state and local politics, law, labor, capitalism, housing and poverty, art, music, religion, in the military, in medicine, health and in athletics. It also contains brief biographies of black personalities prominent in 1968; and lists of personalities of achievement, elected Negro officials, appointed black officials, and black press. It also has a section containing brief statistical information in the areas of politics, education, labor, poverty, population, business and sports. The only reference to FBI related to a quotation attributed to the Director during testimony before the House Appropriations Committee in 1968.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

JFM:rad/dlb *dlb*
(8)

REC-6 62-46855-818

17 APR 27 1970

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

3
59 MAY 6 1970

5. M. J. [signature]

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files contain no reference to Patricia W. Romero, who is described as an executive and Research Associate in the Association For the Study of Negro Life and History, described as a non-profit organization.

BOOK REVIEW

This 589 page text is a reference book of the above Association For the Study of Negro Life and History. While it is edited by Patricia W. Romero who is acknowledged as its author, the book is a compilation of contributions from many sources, some 24 of whom are briefly described in the front of the book. The publication is described as an annual, part of a ten volume set, the product of the above association.

To Mrs. Romero, 1968 was the year of a growing black awareness and pride, a series of new awakenings for the black race in this country. To her, it particularly was the year of the Black Man when black masculinity emerged from the depths of American society where it had been buried to finally assert itself in black successes during 1968 in most aspects of American life.

In each of the articles in the book there is an analytical discussion of what happened in 1968. There are studies devoted to race relations and to political, social, cultural and economic developments.

The articles cover such topics as the Negro in national politics, the patterns of interracial conflict, the civil rights movement in 1968, blatant discrimination, education of Black Americans, state and local politics, the law, black labor in the economy, black capitalism, urban housing and poverty, black action and white reaction, the writer and black liberation, the American Negro artist, black music and musicians, the Negro in the performing arts, race in the news; public, university and private American library holdings on the Negro, black religion, the military and the Negro, medicine and health and the black athlete. It also contains a section of biographies in black America for 1968, those black personalities in the spotlight for the year. It also contains a list of

personalities of achievement for the year, a list of obituaries, of Greek social and professional organizations, of elected Negro officials by states, a list of black press, an annotated bibliography of articles published in 1968 written on various topics dealing with black America, a bibliography of non-fiction books by or about Negroes published in 1968. There is also a section dealing with statistics relating to such topics as the per cent distribution of Negro population by region; non-white families in poverty areas of large cities; growth of segregation in 40 school systems in southern, border and northern states in elementary schools; extent of teacher segregation in 75 school systems in the same area; labor force by age, sex and color; employed persons by major occupation group, color and sex, Negro participation in the Armed Forces, statistics on black athletic records, etc., 45 tables in all.

While the topical matter of individual articles is probably treated at greater length in other publications, this text does afford an instant reference to almost any activity involving the black American in 1968.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The only reference to the Director and the FBI is related to a quotation attributed to the Director during testimony before the House Appropriations Committee in 1968 that during the urban riots tense situations were further aggravated by the exhortations of extremists such as Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown. The writer merely states that local leaders, emulating the militant rhetoric of Carmichael and Brown, rather than those two men themselves, initiated actions in some situations where outbreaks occurred.

ga

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. Bishop *by*

DATE: April 27, 1970

FROM : M. A. Jones *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: "THE ANSWER TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE"
BY EDGAR A. DE MILLER *Utah*
BOOK REVIEW *[Signature]*

This is a review of captioned book published by Eade Publishing Company, Provo, Utah. The book was furnished to us by the SAC, Salt Lake City, to whom the author presented it, and it will be placed in the Bureau library.

BOOK REVIEW:

The book is predicated upon the utopian assumption that through re-education we can become a perfect society and once everyone is "good," all social "badness" will disappear. According to the author, this narrative provides the "detailed groundwork which will eliminate the underlying causes of delinquency, crime, violence, and war." Through re-education, he claims, there will be a "True Revolution" by a "Society of Good People" in which war, violence, crime, and delinquency will not exist. He claims people should be instructed in moral concepts directing them to become "successful" which means being motivated towards responsibility concerning our lives and actions and to share the mutual responsibility of our families and community. He believes the problems that exist in this world are created by people who desire to be successful but who do not know how to arrive at true success. He states we should all work for "A Free Society of Good People" which is one based on ethical principles of conduct in which responsible citizens are willing to work with and serve each other in peace and harmony to the best of their ability receiving in return "multiple benefits and services." He claims our society will improve only when we develop a new system of education and training and, therefore, our society should concentrate more on moral instructions than academic teachings. This narrative offers no apparent value to the Bureau's work.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Casper

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - M. A. Jones

REW:mjl/lg
(11)

REC-115

107-46855-819

CONTINUED - OVER

13 APR 28 1970

CRIME RECORDS

Can be detached + filed 4/30/70
Book detached + filed 4/30/70
56 MAY 4 1970

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: "THE ANSWER TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE"

MENTION OF THE FBI

Mr. Hoover and the FBI are mentioned on page 61 and page VII of the Preface in conjunction with 1967 UCR statistics and the following quote from Mr. Hoover: "Perhaps never in our history has there been such widespread concern over crime and the capability of our criminal justice agencies to contend with it." There is no criticism of the FBI.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

The author and publisher are not identifiable in Bufiles.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

TEH *D*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

DATE: 4/20/70

FROM : SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (80-2)

SUBJECT: "THE ANSWER TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE"
A BOOK BY EDGAR A. DE MILLER *utah*

Book Reviews

Mr. DE MILLER, now a resident of Utah and associated with the Brigham Young University, furnished a copy of his book, "The Answer to Crime and Violence" and requested that it be reviewed by appropriate Bureau personnel for any use to which it might be put by the Bureau.

In this connection, I have met Mr. DE MILLER on several occasions and he gives every indication of being a very responsible, moral and highly motivated individual.

Although the book purports to set forth a new system of education, a new penal code and system of courts and a new type prison, I have reviewed the book and the content is not as "new" and innovative as the title and outline might suggest. Much of the material set forth in the book has appeared in one form or another in years past.

The book is being made available to the Bureau for review by Crime Records Division and the Training Division for any ideas or information therein which might be of assistance in New Agents training and/or for speech material.

Mr. DE MILLER made it clear when he furnished the book that the Bureau was under no obligation and said he would furnish additional copies if the Bureau desired. Mr. DE MILLER was advised that we would accept the book on that basis, but that we could make no guarantees on just how the book might be used, if at all, and that the FBI, of course, could not be in a position of endorsing a book which may later be published for profit. Mr. DE MILLER said he understands the Bureau's position completely.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Salt Lake City

RPC:deb
(3)

ENCLOSURE

*Detached and filed
in Bureau Library 4-3-70*

REC-115

15 APR 28 1970

CRIME RESEARCH



56 MAY 4 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

April 24, 1970

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"AMERICA THE VIOLENT"
BY OVID DEMARIS
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1970 by the Cowles Book Company, Inc., a subsidiary of Cowles Communications, Inc. This book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

The author has written extensively in the field of crime and violence and has requested information from the Bureau on several occasions. He has been furnished statistical and public source data only. This book traces the history of violence in the United States. He blames FBI Agents for machine gunning three innocent individuals at Little Bohemia Lodge and contends that John Dillinger was shot in the back by Bureau Agents. He claims FBI denied existence of Mafia until Robert Kennedy, as Attorney General, convinced the Director of "the error of his stubbornness." The falsity of these claims is obvious. The FBI is thereafter mentioned without editorial comment for its part in the discovery of the Cosa Nostra murder farm in 1967, and its investigative efforts in various civil rights slayings during the early 1960's.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

b6
b7C

- 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

- 1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

GTT:mbm

(8)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

56 MAY 5 1970

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62-46855-821

NOT RECORDED

APR 30 1970

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"AMERICA THE VIOLENT"
BY OVID DEMARIS

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

The author, whose real name is Ovide Desmarais, has been writing professionally for 25 years, has been a contributing editor to Esquire magazine, and has written extensively in the field of crime and violence. He has contacted the Bureau on several occasions, dating back to 1963, requesting information concerning various subjects about which he was writing, including a paperback book on the FBI which he contemplated writing. Demaris has been furnished criminal statistical information and other public source data; however, relations with him have been handled circumspectly.

BOOK REVIEW

The author, tracing America's violence back to the sagas of the Vikings, reveals this nation's heritage of mayhem and lawlessness from the early Puritan days to the near-chaos that plagues the country today. He vividly recapitulates acts of violence which have occurred since the earliest recorded history of America, including slave revolts, anti-Catholic and anti-Negro riots, lawlessness of the frontier West, the Ku Klux Klan and lynch mob fever, labor riots and gangster violence of the 20's and 30's, racial disturbances, campus rebellions, mass killings and assassinations.

In many instances he draws the conclusion that law enforcement has been the cause of much of this violence. He blames the Federal Government for not taking action which could have averted the Detroit race riot of 1943 and contends that every riot since has either been caused by or greatly enlarged because of police action. He concludes by blaming the press and television for much of the violence which occurs today. The author states that "for starting or prolonging a riot, one TV picture is truly worth a hundred thousand words."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"AMERICA THE VIOLENT"
BY OVID DEMARIS

MENTION OF THE FBI

On page 181, the author states "the FBI had fallen on evil times before Dillinger appeared on the scene. J. Edgar Hoover was working hard at regilding the bureau's image, tarnished during the Harding administration, and he was under constant fire from Congress for having used eavesdropping methods and mail drops on several senators and congressmen who had been critics of the bureau. To add insult to injury, the G-men got involved in several inept episodes with Dillinger, the most painful of which took place at Little Bohemia Lodge." He contends three innocent customers were cut down by Agent's machine gun fire while the gang slipped out the back way. He claims the Director's order after Little Bohemia was to act first and talk afterward.

On page 182, the author contends that John Dillinger was shot in the back by Bureau Agents and that the Director shared the morbid fascination of the public for the Dillinger slaying by exhibiting a death mask of Dillinger along with his straw hat and gun next to the Director's office.

On page 191, in discussing organized crime, the author states a "summit crime conclave at Apalachin" in 1957 converted some doubters in police circles to the existence of a Mafia, "but not J. Edgar Hoover - not then, at least. It took an attorney general with a brother in the White House to convince the director of the error of his stubbornness." He continues that one of "Kennedy's first moves as Attorney General was to create a special group of crime fighters assigned exclusively to this problem and assisted by a reluctant FBI." He states that the Government's viewpoint has changed drastically in the past nine years "since Kennedy forced Hoover in the battle."

The above claims are not in keeping with the known facts and are obviously false.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"AMERICA THE VIOLENT"
BY OVID DEMARIS

On page 194, the discovery of the Cosa Nostra murder farm by the FBI in 1967 is mentioned. On page 209, the FBI arrest of Byron de la Beckwith in connection with the slaying of a Mississippi Negro civil rights leader, and on pages 210 and 211, the activities of the FBI in the search for three slain civil rights leaders and investigation of the killing of Viola Liuzzo, Selma to Montgomery civil rights march victim, are set out without editorial comment. On page 231, the FBI is mentioned in connection with investigations of civil rights bombings, and on page 297, the Director is quoted from his annual report for 1968 concerning the New Left organization, Students for a Democratic Society. On page 327, the FBI crime clock is described as a shocker "in showing crimes being committed."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS

FROM : *CWP* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (80-457)

SUBJECT: ~~DILLINGER DEAD OR ALIVE~~
RESEARCH MATTER

DATE: 4/22/70

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Walters | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Bishop | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. Felt | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Soyars | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

ReSFtelcall 4/22/70.

Book Reviews

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W
Mr. JACK CARNEY, local announcer for Radio Station KSFO, located in the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, who is friendly with this office, advised on 4/21/70 that he had been contacted by a New York publishing firm with a request that he interview on his radio program the authors of a new book captioned "DILLINGER DEAD OR ALIVE," written by JAY ROBERT NASH and RON KEFEN. This book is published by the HENRY R. REGNARY CO. *CALIF.*

Mr. CARNEY stated that he had first agreed to interview these authors but told them that he wanted to review the book first. Upon receiving a copy of this book he observed that he considered it a scurrilous attack against the FBI and in view of this has no intention of interviewing either of the authors. He commented that the publishing company may be able to persuade other disk jockeys to conduct this interview on some other program, however, he does not intend to use it. He stated he has an advance copy of the book in case the Bureau cared to review it.

Inasmuch as the Bureau is aware of this book, no further action being taken in San Francisco.

REC-26

12
② - Bureau
1 - SF 80-457
JTM:hko
(3)

62-46855-822
APR 28

MAY 5 1970

CRIME RESEARCH



59 MAY 13 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore

- 1 - Mr. C. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

4/28/70

b6
b7c

- 1 - Mr. B. Cotton

BOOK REVIEW

"BAYONETS IN THE STREETS"

EDITED BY ROBIN HIGHAM

RACIAL MATTERS

- 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

- 1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan

This is a review of captioned book copyrighted in 1969 by the University Press of Kansas.

This book was edited by Robin Higham and is composed of nine separate articles authored by nine separate individuals. These articles deal with 1. Federal Use of Militia and the National Guard in Civil Disturbances. 2. Enforcement of the Federal Judicial Process by Federal Marshals. 3. The National Guard in Civil Disturbances. 4. Super Police (The National Guard as a Law Enforcement Agency). 5. The Marine Corps and Crowd Control. 6. The American Liberal Tradition and Military Affairs. 7. The Army in Civil Disturbances. 8. The Lessons of Detroit, Summer, 1967, and 9. The Embryonic Revolution (Perspectives on the 1967 Riots).

The book gives a comprehensive run-down on the use of military and Federal law enforcement operations in connection with civil disturbances. It also sets out in proper perspective the need for force in the time of civil disturbances as well as the constitutional authority for the use of such forces.

There is mention of the FBI on four occasions but no derogatory reference to it.

The nine authors referred to above are Robert W. Coakley, Paul J. Scheips, Jim Dan Hill, Clarence C. Clendenen, James High, Arthur A. Ekirch, Jr., T. Alden Williams, Charles P. Stone, and Roger Beaumont.

1 - 62-46855

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JGD:ram (8)

28 MAY 13 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-2522

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BAYONETS IN THE STREETS"
EDITED BY ROBIN HIGHAM

A review of Bufiles concerning the above reveals that Arthur A. Ekirch, Jr., author of the article "The American Liberal Tradition and Military Affairs" may be identical with an individual by the same name who claimed to be a conscientious objector in 1943 and also identical to the individual who was a subscriber to the "Alternative" a publication of the Committee for Nonviolent Revolution. Alternative claims that its goal is to fight against war, capitalism and totalitarianism.

(94-55114)

Bureau files reveal that Paul J. Scheips author of the article "Enforcement of the Federal Judicial Process by Federal Marshals" is probably identical with Paul Joseph Scheips who was a subject of a special inquiry, State Department, Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America).

(123-6030)

This investigation reflects that Scheips openly criticized Evansville College officials in a letter to the press for causing dismissal of Evansville College professor because of the professor's Progressive Party activities. There are no other identifiable references made to the other authors.

OBSERVATIONS:

This book does not deal with individual black extremist activities but deals solely with civil disturbances and the problem in controlling these disturbances. It is not antagonistic to law and order and in fact, justifies the use of legitimate law enforcement authorities.

A copy of this book is being maintained in the Bureau Library.

ACTION:

For your information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) (Attn: Research DATE: 5/4/70
Section Domestic Intelligence Division)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4751) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet to Boston, 4/14/70.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the following
book:

"The Unheavenly City: The Nature and
Future of Our Urban Crisis"
By EDWARD C. BANFIELD.

U.S.A.

B

62-46855-823

REC-117

5 MAY 7 1970

1- Encl. Carried by and
filed in Bureau Library.
5-6-70
AmB.

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-Boston
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RESEARCH SECTION

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55 MAY 19 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *JOG*
FROM : *cm*
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMINTEL DIVISION

DATE: 5/12/70

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191)(C)

Re Bureau letter, 4/14/70,

Referenced Bureau letter authorized this office to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau:

"The Military-Industrial Complex" by
Sidney Lens. Pilgrim Press, 1505 Race
Street, Philadelphia; paperbound \$2.95;
publication date April, 1970.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the book in question.

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)(RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (100-33191)

CS/mam
(3)

*1 Encl rec'd 5/15/70.
Carded by Bu. Lib.
changed permanently
to New Left Groups Unit,
ISS, DID. Am B.*

RESEARCH SECTION

REC-89 62-46855-823X
100-33191-160

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35 MAY 15 1970

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59 JUN 9 1970



- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

RA
Mr. W. C. Sullivan

May 18, 1970

C. D. Brennan

- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Miss Muir

b6
b7c

BOOK REVIEW
"COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS"
BY JEFFREY ST. JOHN
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: St. John, a prominent conservative in New York State, is author and lecturer specializing in security matters. Book deals with disruptions of Democratic National Convention, Chicago, 8/68. St. John believes violence not spontaneous rage against alleged inflexibility of our political institutions but that conflict inside and outside Convention was struggle for power between regular liberal and conservative elements in Party and more radical members who were determined to rule or ruin, in particular Senator Eugene McCarthy. It is St. John's contention that by setting such precedents as the Chicago holocaust New Left hopes to create and foment major crisis in American political processes, leading to outright revolutionary warfare. The author blames Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal and pervading influences at the time for present unsound economic course of America which has led us so far from principles propounded in 1776 Revolution, i.e. individual freedom and choice. As a solution he envisions reorganization of American political life--the formation of an independent intellectual force--not a third party--which would take as its task political goals of reform, repeal, and power dispersal--which would seek reform in those areas which are in contradiction of premises, philosophy, and goals of Founders of America, i.e. tax structure, artificial restraints on business and compulsive features that place individual laborers in position of being forced to join unions, and Federal regulatory agencies. He further advocates repeal of such laws as conflict with principles of Founders and interfere with life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness of the individual. There are 3 matter-of-fact, non-derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book.

ACTION: None. For information.

LM/lm

(8)

62-109749

① - 62-46855 (Book Review file)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

128 MAY 28 1970

DETAILS - Page Two

62-109749-3
ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS"
BY JEFFREY ST. JOHN
62-109749

DETAILS:

The Author

St. John, a prominent conservative in New York State, is an author and lecturer specializing in security matters who was introduced to the New York FBI Office through Alice Widener, who is well-known to the Bureau as a magazine publisher. On a number of occasions St. John has volunteered to assist the FBI. The New York Office forwarded to the Bureau a letter from St. John received by them on 11/6/69 in which he mentioned that he planned to appear on a number of TV shows and endeavor through them to combat the rise of student anarchy in the United States. He also stated he hoped Mr. Hoover would consider doing a foreword to a forthcoming book, "The Anarchy of Young America." He was advised Mr. Hoover's busy schedule would preclude this. Bureau files reflect that in 1968 St. John invited Mr. Hoover to appear on one of his television programs. The Director declined. The New York Office advised in 1969 that St. John had been employed by the Pacifica Foundation radio station in New York, on which Fred Cook appeared. The New York Office further advised that St. John is very commercial-minded and would welcome an opportunity to lecture on the New Left before FBI and other law enforcement groups. This background would be advantageous to him in securing credibility as an anti-New Left lecturer.

FBI Mentioned

There are three matter-of-fact, non-derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

Captioned book, published in late 1969, deals with the significance of the violent disruptions of the Democratic National Convention (August, 1968, Chicago) in terms of the future of the United States. St. John does not believe the violence was "spontaneous rage" against the alleged inflexibility of our political institutions, such as the Convention, but that it was a premeditated assault on the American political processes; that violence was deliberately used to try to force political decisions; and that the conflict inside and outside the Convention was a struggle

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS"
BY JEFFREY ST. JOHN
62-109749

for power between the regular liberal and conservative elements in the Party and the more radical members who were determined to rule or ruin. As an example, he quotes Senator Eugene McCarthy's address to Convention delegates and street provocateurs in which he pledged to work to "seize control of the Democratic Party in 1972" and lays at McCarthy's feet much of the blame for the violence that reached a climax in Chicago in August, 1968, when he should have used his stature as a U. S. Senator and primary candidate to stem the growing extremism. St. John is vitriolic in his vituperation of McCarthy for allowing his young supporters to be used as cannon fodder on the front lines of Chicago by cynical revolutionaries and radicals "who care neither for democracy, liberty, nor the rights of individuals. They are interested only in power--the power to destroy the social, political and economic system in America as we know it today."

St. John described what happened in Chicago as "liberalism loose in the streets" and the participants as "middle class and upper class young people who had been or were being educated in some of the finest liberal institutions of learning in the nation;" however, liberalism had failed to teach that "no individual or group of individuals has a moral right to initiate physical force or the threat of force to achieve its objectives." Instead, St. John contends, since the early 1960's, and before, these young people have been taught that it was morally proper in the fight for Negro "equality" and civil rights to use force or threat of force; thus, after the assassination of President Kennedy the student-based civil rights movement moved from allegedly peaceful "demonstrations" into a "predominantly radical movement--and later a merger of black, student, peace, and antiwar groups formed the united front that showed up in Chicago."

Prior to this time, St. John states, liberals had consistently claimed that the growing series of city and campus riots were the product of poverty, discrimination, and alienation. The appearance in Chicago of the educated in the streets--the so-called leadership of tomorrow--and the conspicuous absence of "poor blacks" completely and ominously refuted this hypothesis and was "reminiscent in some ways of what took place in both pre-Soviet Russia and pre-Nazi Germany in the earlier part of this century." It is St. John's contention that by setting such precedents as the Chicago holocaust the New Left hopes to create and foment a major

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS"
BY JEFFREY ST. JOHN
62-109749

crisis in the American political process, leading to outright revolutionary warfare. "What the world was watching, then, in the week of street warfare in Chicago," says St. John, "was the brick of violent revolution being defiantly thrown through the storefront of individual and political freedom. The tragedy is that while Chicago was a warning of worse things to come, most Americans were misled or confused as to who threw the brick, why, and for what end."

St. John recalls that the first active attempt to form a coalition of radical political groups occurred in August, 1965, when the National Conference for New Politics (NCNP) emerged, composed of students, blacks, and antiwar or peace groups, its purpose being the formation of a political movement to link civil rights, various student protests, and opposition to the Vietnam War. Had a breach not been created between black and white militants at the 1967 NCNP convention, St. John envisions Chicago would have been a major disaster area that would have made Watts, Newark, and Detroit "look like campfires in comparison;" however, black leaders became to feel used by white radicals, their payment being only burned out and gutted ghettos, and they let it be known they were no longer to be taken for granted as the battering ram for white-directed, Marxist-inspired revolution.

The author goes into a detailed analysis of the New Left groups participating in the Chicago disruptions and stresses that communists were involved in the planning sessions for these disorders. He links travels to communist countries by New Left leaders with subsequent demonstrations, i.e., Jerry Rubin and others were in Cuba just prior to the Berkeley disorders of late 1964 and early 1965; Tom Hayden returned from Hanoi shortly before the Newark riots in July, 1967; David Dellinger was in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, prior to leading the Pentagon March in October, 1967; Mark Rudd spent three weeks in Cuba in February, 1968, prior to Columbia University disorders in April, 1968; Dellinger returned from Paris and a meeting with the National Liberation Front in May, 1968, and announced the Mobilization Committee was going ahead with plans for the Chicago demonstrations in August, 1968.

While the author, as stated above, cites NCNP as the beginning of organized radical political groups, he blames Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal and the pervading influences

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS"
BY JEFFREY ST. JOHN
62-109749

at the time for the present unsound economic course of America which has led us so far from the principles propounded in 1776. He is vehement in his belief that these principles, i.e. individualism, reason, liberty and law, must be applied to the individual as well as to national problems and deplores the fact that movement in this direction was interrupted by the New Deal. He does not spare the American right in his analysis of the situation but says its permissive "me-tooism" contributed in great measure to liberalism's success until Chicago; that, not understanding liberal problems, such as Medicare, Republicans and conservatives have gone along with the idea that such programs are needed. In St. John's opinion, these programs, including welfare assistance, have provided the wedge for liberals and New Left radicals to push for Federal control--and for its "ugly stepsister," the national guaranteed income.

This can only culminate, St. John concludes, in full State Socialism in America unless we "rediscover" the principles propounded in 1776 and "complete the American Revolution." Faced with, as the author states, a crucial and historic struggle between the philosophies underlying two revolutions: the 1776 revolution of rights, freedom and limited government, and Roosevelt's 1933 counter-revolution of growing government compulsion in violation of individual rights, the American people must find a compromise between the two that will form an affirmative manifesto for our troubled times. He considers President Nixon's proposal to abolish the draft and replace it with a volunteer army a step in the right direction; yet the New Left refuses to support the President's proposal.

What, then, is the solution? St. John envisions re-organization of American political life--the formation of an independent intellectual force--not a third party--which would take as its task the political goals of reform, repeal, and power dispersal--which would seek reform in those areas which are in contradiction of the principles, philosophy, and goals of the Founders of America, i.e., the tax structure, artificial restraints on business and compulsive features that place individual laborers in the position of being forced to join unions, and Federal regulatory agencies. He further advocates repeal of such laws as conflict with the principles of the Founders and interfere with the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness of the individual.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION-DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION) DATE: 5/18/70

FROM : *[Signature]*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

CR ReBulet, 3/26/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each
of "The Revolt of the Middle Age Man" and "Cold-Call Selling."

81

EX-112
REC-23

62-46855-824

*4 Encls. Carded by Bu. Library
and charged permanently
to FBI Academy,
Quantico, Virginia
5-19-70 Am.B.*

ENCLOSURE

MAY 19 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

3 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
1 - New York

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MAY 27 1970

SAC, Boston

5-25-70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of following books for use of the Bureau; mark them to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Vanguard: A Photographic Essay on the Black Panthers" by Ruth-Marion Baruch and Pirkle Jones. Beacon Press, Boston, 4-14-70, \$2.95 for paperback.

2. "Push Comes to Shove: The Escalation of Student Protest," by Steven Kelman. Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, paperback, \$2.95.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:gas
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review concerning the Black Panther Party (BPP); Book #2 requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Both books will be filed in the Bureau Library. Paperback editions requested in the interest of economy.

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COMM-FBI

19 MAY 28 1970

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

5/21/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly for use of the Bureau one copy each of the following books. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

*Rec'd 7-15-70
AMB*

1. "The Modern Researcher" by Jacques Barzun and Henry F. Graff. Harcourt, Brace & World, New York, 1970, \$8.50 *U.S.*

*Rec'd 6-19-70
AMB*

*BOOK 2
N.Y.*

2. "Promise or Peril" by William R. Corson. Norton, New York, \$4.95 *U.S.*

*Rec'd 10-28-70
AMB*

3. "The Politics of Unreason" by Seymour Martin Lipset and Earl Raab. Harper, New York, \$12.50 *U.S.*

- 1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:dlb
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by Number One Man [redacted] and book #3 requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Book #2 requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, DID, for review concerning black college students in America. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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MAY 21 1970
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62-46855-825

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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

5/21/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 6-19-70 Amb 1. *X* "Keeping the Peace" by Herbert *X* Jenkins.
Harper, New York, \$5.95.

Rec'd 6-19-70 Amb 2. *X* "The Hunt for the Czar" by Guy *X* Richards.
Doubleday, New York, \$6.95.

- 1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Sino-Satellite Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:dlb *dlb*
(7)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS. for review; book #2 requested by Section Chief [redacted] Sino-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Both books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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SAC, Chicago

5-22-70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

reviewing by 4 pt 1
6-29-70 sub Books

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for use of the Bureau, one copy each of the following books. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. *no 10 cc*
 "How Liberal Clergymen Aid the Revolutionists" (a 61-page documented report), available from the Church League of America, 422 North Prospect Street, Wheaton, Illinois 60187, \$1.
2. *no 10 cc*
 "The Dictocrats: Our Unelected Rulers" by Omar V. Garrison. Books for Today, Suite 314, 325 West Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610, Special Edition, \$1.25 (A coupon for this book is enclosed).

Enclosure

- copy detached*
- 1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
 - 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:gas *gas*
 (6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA R. L. Shackelford, New Left Groups Unit, ISS, DID, for reference purposes; it will be charged permanently to this Unit after carding by Bureau Library. Book #2 requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, DID, for reference purposes; it will be filed in Bureau Library.

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MAY 22 1970

COMM-FBI

REC-96

62-46855-827

19 MAY 25 1970

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56 JUN 5 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

AMB

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

6-10-70

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Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- bid 6-19-70*
AMB 1. "The Rediscovery of Black Nationalism" by Theodore Draper. Viking, 6-23-70, \$5.95.
- bid 6-19-70*
AMB 2. "The Confrontation" by Max Gelman. Prentice, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 6-23-70, \$7.95.

1-Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1-Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:djw
(6)

NOTE:

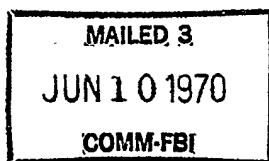
Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC 83

62-46855-829

19 JUN 11 1970

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____



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51 JUN 16 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AMB

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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

6/10/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly two copies of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Motivation and Personality" by A. H. Maslow. Harper, 1954, \$6.25. (If hard-cover edition is not available, paperback edition and secondhand copies will suffice.)

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review) *WAB*
1 - Mr. M. F. Roy, 6221 IB

AMB:ba *ba*
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA [redacted] Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book contains information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Book will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Book requested in hard-cover edition because of anticipated frequent use. Bureau Library does not have book.

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62-46855-830

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1 [Redacted]

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

6/10/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ne
You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- 6-19-70 U.S.*
1. "The Assassination of J. F. K.: The Reasons Why" by Albert H. Newman. Clarkson N. Potter (Crown). March, 1970, \$10
U.S. 2. "I Lived Inside the Campus Revolution" by William Tuilo Divale. Cowles Publishing Company, August, 1970, \$6.95

- 1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review) *NAB*
1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review) *RC*
1 - Mr. H. F. Row, 6221 IB

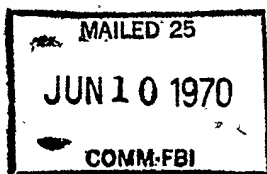
AMB:ba *ba*
(7)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by Section Chief [Redacted] Soviet Section, for reference purposes; book #2 requested by SA E. L. Shachtelford, ISS, for reference purposes. Book #1 will be filed in the Bureau Library; book #2 will be carded by Bureau Library and charged permanently to the New Left Group Unit, ISS, DID.

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



REC-29

62-46855-831

JUN 11 1970

XEROX
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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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56 JUN 17 1970

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SAC, San Francisco (100-60898)

6/18/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

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**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

R *Lead* *7-31-70* *AmB*
"Minimizing Racism In Jury Trials: The Voir Dire Conducted by Charles R. Garry in the People of California v. Huey P. Newton," edited by Mrs. James F. Wood (Ann Fagan Ginger). National Lawyers Guild, Box 673, Berkeley, California 97401, 225pp, \$10 for lawyers. *P*

- 1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw

(6) *sfw*

NOTE:

Book requested for review by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where not available. Book will be routed to Internal Security Section for information. Ginger has been connected for many years with National Lawyers Guild publications, and Dorothea Lange photographed some material used in above book.

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REC-62

62-46855-83
19 JUN 18 1970
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EX-110

de

AmB.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 -

Tolson _____
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DATE: June 2, 1970

1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Miss Muir

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"COMMUNISM AND THE NEW LEFT"
PUBLISHED BY U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

11
SYNOPSIS: Captioned book, published by U. S. News and World Report, deals with effect New Left has had on Old Left and vice versa. It states Old Left, particularly Communist Party (CP), has benefited greatly from activities of New Left. After years of steady decline in membership and influence, CP is reviving; its leaders are regular visitors and speakers on college campuses; Party members are welcomed into ranks of antiwar movement and some civil rights groups; 1968 saw Party return openly to politics with presidential ticket for first time since 1940. New Left is exerting influence in areas where CP has been stymied for years--for example, now members of New Left are making organized attempts to infiltrate labor world, and communists expect their own influence to expand as result. Effect of Old Left on New Left is great. CP speakers ideologically attacked relationship between universities and Government when New Left students were still concentrating solely on gaining more freedom in universities and larger share in their governing and were not relating universities with Government, result being that New Left, under communist guidance, was brought around to attacking Government. Some American experts believe foreign communist governments have given financial help to U. S. communists to further antiwar movement and New Left projects. While lack of rational approach by New Left results in their having no clear plan of what order they would install in place of one they seek to destroy, communists are prepared to supply answers regarding future. After inciting persistent attacks by New Left which will demoralize new generations of American citizens and eventually undermine pillars of established capitalist order, professional communists will undertake to look after the rest. There are numerous non-derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book.

ACTION: None. For information.

ALM/lm
(7)

62-46855 (Book Review file)

DETAILS - Page Two

56 JUN 30 1970

INT. SEC.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

6/5/70

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. C. Michela

BOOK REVIEW
"THE SPEECHES OF MALCOLM X
AT HARVARD"
BY ARCHIE EPPS
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published in 1969 by Apollo Editions. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Bureau files contain several references to Epps indicating his involvement in civil rights activities and he was described as the real leader and organizer in the Boston area of affairs connected with a march on Washington in August, 1963, in which a number of organizations including the National Association for Advancement of Colored People participated. No information showing extremist tendencies. Epps is Assistant Dean of Harvard College. He is described as founder and adviser of "The Harvard Journal of Negro Affairs."

Book, 191 pages, divided into two parts, latter part being verbatim texts of speeches by Malcolm X on 3/24/61, 3/18/64, and 12/16/64. First 112 pages are analysis by Epps of the speeches in effort to determine personal motivations and goals of Malcolm X (true name Malcolm Little). Epps noted first speech given at time when Malcolm X was deeply involved in Nation of Islam (NOI) and was dedicated follower of NOI head Elijah Muhammad. His remarks showed Black Muslim view of the white man as a lowly animal but freedom of the black man from yoke of white man was placed in terms of redemption by God. Shortly before second speech, Malcolm X resigned from the NOI because of disillusionment. In the second speech, he appeared no longer to believe to rely upon God to save the black man from the white man but presented the Negro people as both judge and executioner of the whites. The final speech was made shortly after he had

100-399321

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

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CONTINUED - 150 JUN 11 1970

66 JUN 18 1970

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-399321-457

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Re: Book Review

"The Speeches of Malcolm X at Harvard"

By Archie Epps

returned from an extensive trip to Africa and just two months before his assassination. The author concludes that Malcolm X saw himself and the Negroes as exiles in a society which was a jungle for them, threatened by daily violence. He was a mixture of prophet, escapist and revolutionary.

No mention of the FBI is made in the book.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/18/70
ATTN.: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebuletts 4/22/70 and 6/10/70

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Fear of Crime"
by R. Harris and "The Rediscovery of Black Nationalism" by
T. Draper. #1
#2

Encl #1 carded by Budick,
Okge perm to Int. Sec.;
Encl #2 carded by, filed in
Bu Library.
6-24-70.
AmB.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 2)(62-46855)
1 - N.Y. (100-87235)

FPC:cj
(3)

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3 JUN 24 1970

RESEARCH SECTION



5 JUN 26 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

BOOK REVIEWS

"Revolutionary Nonviolence" by Dave Dellinger.
Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, July, 1970, \$7.50

62-46855 -

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178 JUN 11 1970

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66 JUN 19 1970

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-389411-370

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"COMMUNISM AND THE NEW LEFT"
PUBLISHED BY U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
62-46855

DETAILS:

The Publisher

Captioned book was published by U. S. News and World Report in late 1969 and authored by its staff.

FBI Mentioned

There are numerous non-derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

Captioned book deals with the effect the New Left has had on the Old Left and vice versa and sets forth the following viewpoint:

New or Old, adherents share the same long-range goal, i.e. overthrow of the capitalist system in America, albeit they differ on how they would achieve this aim and on what would follow. The Communist Party preaches the current Soviet line of peaceful co-existence. Gus Hall, the Communist Party, USA's top official, unlike Nikita Khrushchev, does not say that our grandchildren will live under communism. He tells audiences that some day socialism will replace capitalism and emphasizes that the change will come from within by peaceful means, not from the Soviet Union or any other foreign power. "U. S. socialism will be clearly marked 'Made in U.S.A.,'" says Hall; but the angry young militants see little chance of a peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism. They talk of revolution and guerrilla warfare. Whereas the future socialist America, as pictured by the Communist Party, would install public ownership of basic industries and state planning of economic goals with workers in each factory having a decisive voice in running their plant (abolition of private property and collectivization being soft-pedaled), the New Leftists offer no clear view of what their future society would be like. They talk of socialism, communism, and Marxism, but their real emphasis is on tearing down rather than building up. These anarchistic militants come close to advocating abolition of government rather than seeking the increased government control that would come with socialism.

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"COMMUNISM AND THE NEW LEFT"

PUBLISHED BY U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT

62-46855

What effect has the New Left had on the Old Left? The Communist Party is no longer alone on the far left. After years of steady decline in membership and influence, it is reviving. Its leaders are regular visitors and speakers on college campuses, where they expound the Party line. Party members are welcomed into the ranks of the antiwar movement and into some civil rights groups, and 1968 saw the Party return openly to politics with a presidential ticket under the Party banner for the first time since 1940. Leaders of the Communist Party have no illusions about the chances of overturning the capitalist system in the United States. They recognize that a revolutionary situation may develop eventually, but their present aim is to persist, year after year, in spreading communist doctrines until they have undermined confidence in the established order and have produced a minority sufficiently large and powerful to overwhelm it. Their immediate goals are set forth as follows: 1) to gain respectability in order to be accepted as a legitimate political party; 2) to gain control of the New Left; 3) to expand their influence within the labor and civil rights movements; 4) to sustain attacks on American foreign policy, particularly where it is in conflict with communist movements throughout the world.

In their effort to gain control of the New Left, and particularly Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), whose members have already proclaimed their belief in Marxism, the Communist Party faces competition from the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and other Marxist groups. PLP sees no chance of a peaceful transition to socialism. Milton Rosen, top official of the PLP, told an audience at the University of North Carolina: "The ultimate revolutionary demand is a government controlled by the working people--a revolutionary dictatorship of armed workers."

The potential value of the New Left to the communists can be seen in the influence these young people are trying to exert in areas where the Communist Party has been stymied for years; for example, in the immediate post-war years the labor movement methodically purged communists from its ranks and ended Party influence in organized labor. Some members of the New Left take summer jobs in factories in order to spread their ideas; many join striking laborers in their picket lines; and one faction of SDS is known as the Worker Student Alliance (PLP affiliated). As New Left influence grows among labor and civil rights groups, communists expect their own influence to expand. Gus Hall describes SDS and similar groups as organizations which the Party has "going for us."

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"COMMUNISM AND THE NEW LEFT"

PUBLISHED BY U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT

The Party's greatest gains have been in the antiwar movement. James Davis, writing in "Political Affairs," a journal published by the Communist Party, said, "It is in the peace movement where Party spokesmen gain the ear of people who never heard, much less spoke to a communist."

What effect has the Old Left had on the New Left? CP speakers seized the opportunity to ideologically attack relationship between universities and the government at a time when New Left students were still concentrating solely on gaining more freedom in the universities and a larger share in their governing and were not relating universities with government. Bettina Aptheker, CP member and daughter of Herbert Aptheker, CP theoretician, was prominently involved in the 1964 University of California at Berkeley disruptions, where she publicly denounced universities as tools of "those who control the system of state monopoly capitalism." She pictured the universities as being used by industry as a training ground for technicians, as recreation centers, as a means for indoctrinating young people, and "ideological centers for defense of this system." Thus the communists played a major role in gradually bringing the New Left around to attacking the Government. Some American experts believe foreign communist governments have given financial help to U. S. communists. Richard H. Sanger, author of "Insurgent Era" and an expert on guerrilla warfare, points out, in an interview with "U. S. News and World Report," that organizers of the antiwar March on the Pentagon in 1967 were able to supply 100 buses plus other equipment, lodging and meals. Where did the money come from? According to Sanger, "The money becomes available when the Party leaders need it."

There is ample evidence of activity by communists and other extremists before, during, and after riots. It is not surprising that communists should jump in whenever social unrest is ripe for exploding into violence. Although they pay lip service to peaceful, constitutional procedures, this is purely a tactical move to reduce the pressure of the police and the courts. In their hearts, they know they cannot come to power by peaceful, constitutional means. They always have been taught, and they believe, that the only road is by violence--and that is the one they embark upon whenever they feel they can do so with relative impunity.

The lack of a rational approach by the New Left to the causes they are championing, resulting in their having no clear plan of what order they would install in place of the one they seek

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"COMMUNISM AND THE NEW LEFT"

PUBLISHED BY U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT

62-46855

to destroy, is an ideal situation for communists and for the countries behind them, i.e. Soviet Russia and Communist China. Communism, as practiced today, makes its strongest appeal outside communist countries to those whose emotions cloud their reason. The communists are prepared to supply the answers regarding the future which the New Left lacks. What they expect of the New Left are persistent attacks which will demoralize new generations of American citizens and eventually undermine the pillars of established capitalist order. In time, they believe this will come to pass. The professional communists would then undertake to look after the rest.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. E. Moore

BOOK REVIEW

SEIZING THE TIME, THE STORY OF THE BLACK
PANTHER PARTY AND MURDER HENRY P. NEWTON
BY BOBBY SCALE

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. E. G. Moore

5/28/70

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Carter

- 1 - Mr. Deakin
- 1 - Mr. Fulton

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This is a review of captioned book published in 1970 by Random House, Incorporated. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

The book purports to be the "true facts" concerning the history of the extremist Black Panther Party (BPP) as interpreted by Bobby Scale, its cofounder and chairman who is awaiting trial for murder. Significant events in BPP development, all of which were known to us, are presented in a distorted self-serving manner. The book harps endlessly on repression of oppressed people and the BPP goal is defined as the establishment of socialism as a means to end the oppression. The rise of the BPP to do something about repression was "seizing the time," thus the title of the book.

Scale fanatically portrays repression against himself, the BPP, and its members. After proving it to his satisfaction, he easily justified BPP violence by righteously proclaiming the "oppressor has no rights that the oppressed is bound to respect." Incidents of deliberate confrontations with police are boastfully cited, graphically refuting the BPP claim that it only "reacts" to police brutality.

Scale tries to establish credentials for himself and Henry P. Newton as long-time fighters against the oppression of black people. Newton is the other BPP cofounder who is serving a prison term for killing a police officer. Scale

105-165706

1 - 105-137683 (Scale)

① - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

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62-46855-834

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202 JUN 12 1970

56 JUN 12 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-165706-2844

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW

"SEIZE THE TIME, THE STORY OF THE BLACK
PANTHER PARTY AND HUEY P. NEWTON"
BY BOBBY SEALE

quotes Eldridge Cleaver, another BPP official and fugitive from justice, who makes the absurd analogy that "Huey P. Newton followed Malcolm X like Jesus Christ followed John the Baptist." Malcolm X was a notorious black extremist who was assassinated by his own kind in 1965.

The book was prepared from tape recordings by Seale made in 1968, 1969, and 1970. Art Goldberg edited and transcribed the tapes but Seale prepared the final manuscript. Goldberg is a writer and antiwar activist who has worked for "Ramparts," a Left Wing commercial magazine, and for the "Guardian," an independent radical news weekly.

The FBI is mentioned on pages ix, 81, 82, 180, 181, 214, 215, 290-292, 331, 370, 372, 381, and 388. Generally, we are described as part of the system repressing blacks and infiltrating and plotting against the BPP; for example, we are accused of kidnaping Seale when we arrested him for Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution and a printers' union strike is described as an FBI plot to stop the publication of the BPP paper. The Director is mentioned on page 388 where it indicates that during a press conference by an expelled BPP member who accused the BPP of killing his brother, the expelled member "sounded just like J. Edgar Hoover."

ACTION:

For information.

*File ✓
7-1-70
AMB*

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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

6/19/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

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PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

RS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

X "Message from Moscow" by "An Observer"
Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 10-24-69,
\$5.95

- 1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:sal *pal*
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested for reference purposes by SA L. Whitson, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. In an article appearing on the editorial page in the 6-17-70, issue of "The Evening Star," William F. Buckley recommends book. He states that "it is the most revealing book I know of on what it is like to live in the Soviet Union.... it is the most specific indictment I have ever read of any single society." After perusal, book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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60 JUN 29 1970

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

Mr. W.C. Sullivan

June 23, 1970

G.C. Moore

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter

BOOK REVIEW

"CONVERSATION WITH ELDRIDGE CLEAVER" 1 - Mr. T.J. Deakin

BY LEE LOCKWOOD ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

RACIAL MATTERS HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

1 - Mr. E.R. Stark

b6
b7C

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1970 by Dell Publishing Company, New York, New York, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS

Classified by SP8 BTJ/CAL

Declassify on: OADR 6-3-86

Book sets forth results of interviews with fugitive Eldridge Cleaver in 1969 by white author Lee Lockwood who also authored book "Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel" recording interviews with Fidel Castro. Lockwood previously investigated as result of contacts with representatives of Cuban Mission to United Nations, however, no indication involved in intelligence activities. He is currently member of board of directors of Center for Cuban Studies under investigation for possible violation of registration requirements. Author claims Panthers are being murdered for their politics, contends there is nationwide repression of Black Panther Party (BPP) under way by law enforcement agencies and states civil liberties and constitutional guarantees are largely a myth in this country. Cleaver claims U.S. is hub of oppressive forces in world and stresses need for coalition of all revolutionaries in North America in order to overthrow U.S. Government and totally destroy "racist" power structure. Cleaver said he intends to return to U.S. to shed his blood and to seek to take lives of "pigs." Cleaver mentions the Director's name along with words such as racism and imperialism, which are repugnant to him and claims FBI is spearheading conspiracy to destroy BPP.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 62-46855 (Book review file)

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184 JUL 23 1970

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105-134634

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-134634-46

Memorandum to Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Re: Book Review
"Conversation with Eldridge Cleaver"
By Lee Lockwood
105-134634

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Lee Jonathan Lockwood, the white author, was born in 1932, New York, New York, and currently resides in Boston, Massachusetts. [We previously investigated Lockwood because of his numerous contacts with representatives of Cuban Mission to United Nations.] He has made several authorized trips to Cuba and in 1967, traveled extensively in North Vietnam. [No information was developed indicating involvement by Lockwood in intelligence activities.] (S)

He authored book "Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel," published in 1967, containing a verbatim transcript of seven day interview of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro. He pictured Castro as a benevolent savior whose ties with international communism are merely accidental. Lockwood is listed as a member of board of directors for Center for Cuban Studies, New York City, which center is currently under investigation in view possible violation of registration requirements.

BOOK REVIEW

Perhaps the most significant portion of this book, which records results of interviews by Lockwood with fugitive Eldridge Cleaver in Cuba during May, 1969, and Algiers during June, 1969, is the introduction by Lockwood which appears to clearly depict his true colors. Lockwood is critical of what he terms nationwide repression of BPP, states civil liberties and constitutional guarantees are largely a myth in this country and claims Panthers are being murdered for their politics. He exhibits admiration for Cleaver and regards him as a victim of persecution by the American society.

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Re: Book Review
"Conversation with Eldridge Cleaver"
By Lee Lockwood
105-134634

Cleaver utilized the opportunity presented to him by Lockwood to stress need for coalition of all revolutionaries in North America and stated these revolutionaries should recognize necessity of fighting a revolutionary struggle for violent overthrow of U.S. Government and for total destruction of "racist" power structure. He also emphasized that in order to develop a peoples war, it is essential to create a machinery where there is distinction between a political arm and a military arm as these are classic structures of a revolutionary movement.

The U.S., according to Cleaver, is the bastion of imperialism and the hub of all oppressive forces in the world. He claims since those who control U.S. are escalating repression against forces moving for change, the only fitting response is implacable resistance in form of open warfare aimed at totally obliterating, rebuilding and restructuring the U.S. He said it is necessary to make specific application of general principles of socialism by doing away with the institution of private property and create equal distribution of products of our industry and technology.

Cleaver predicted that by 1972 there will be a military coup in U.S. and a military dictatorship because by that time there will be full scale war going on in U.S. He said he has every intention of returning to U.S. to shed his blood, to put his life on the line and to seek to take lives of "pigs" of power structure. There is no information set forth relating to Cleaver's method of fleeing to U.S. in November, 1968.

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Re: Book Review
"Conversation with Eldridge Cleaver"
By Lee Lockwood
105-134634

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~~SECRET~~

MENTION OF THE FBI

Lockwood on page 30 of his introduction refers to the Director's labeling of the BPP as "the greatest threat to national security." This reference, set forth along with quotations of Vice President Agnew that Panthers are "a completely irresponsible, anarchistic group of criminals," and of Assistant Attorney General Jerris Leonard that "the Black Panthers are nothing but hoodlums, and we've got to get them," is used to prove his contention there is nationwide repression of the BPP under way and a systematic attempt by law enforcement agencies to pick off Panther leaders by either killing them or jailing them on trumped up charges with excessive bails.

Cleaver mentions the Director and the FBI on several occasions (pages 39, 41, 47, 61, 62) in a manner which would be expected from this hoodlum. He claims the FBI is spearheading the conspiratorial blueprint to destroy the BPP and used the Director's name in conjunction with words such as racism, capitalism, imperialism and war, all of which are repugnant to Cleaver. He did, however, acknowledge the Director can get information very efficiently.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION-DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION) DATE: 6/18/70

FROM : *John sm* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBullets, 6/10/70, 5/21/70 and 4/22/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of each of the following books: *BOOK*

1. *Author* "On Violence" by HANNAH ARENDT.
2. "Rebels in Eden: Mass Political Violence in the United States" by R.E. RUBENSTEIN.
3. "Keeping the Peace" by HERBERT JENKINS.
4. "The Hunt for the Czar" by GUY RICHARDS.
5. "Promise or Peril" by W.R. CARSON.
6. "The Confrontation" by MAX GELTMAN.
7. "The Assassination of J.F.K.: The Reasons Why" by A.H. NEWMAN.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-10-87 BY 887 STJ/ab 62-46855-836

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 7)
1 - New York

MMM:vmr
(3)

*7 Encls. carded by Rudikray;
#1+2 chgd. permanently to
Internal Security Section;
#3 thru 7 filed in Bu. Lib.
6-24-70.
Aug 3
File*

JUN 25 1970

RESEARCH SECTION



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 6/24/70

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-45566) Attn: Research Section,
Domestic Intelligence
Division

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS,
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 5/22/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "How Liberal Clergymen Aid the Revolutionists," a documented report prepared by the Church League of America, 422 North Prospect Street, Wheaton, Illinois, cost \$1. The second item requested in referenced Bureau letter, "The Dictocrats: Our Unelected Rulers" by OMAR V. GARRISON has not yet been obtained. A discreet inquiry was made at Suite 314, 325 West Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois, the place designated for purchase of this item, and it was determined that this address is only a mail advertising answering service. Mail addressed to this address is then forwarded to the advertiser who, in turn, fulfills all mail orders. It was determined that "The Dictocrats: Our Unelected Rulers" is being distributed through an unidentified outlet in Detroit, Michigan. The book has been discreetly ordered and when obtained, will be furnished to the Bureau.

b6
b7C

*1cc retained.
7/2 B/A
AMB*

3 - Bureau (Encl. (RM)
1 - Chicago

58 JUL 1 1970
GGP/rmb
(4)
F-335

ENCLOSURE
1 Encl. charged perm.
to Internal Security,
6-29-70 Air B

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
8 JUN 30 1970

RESEARCH SECTION



1 - M. A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-37235)
Attention: Linison Section

7/6/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

et *O* PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book
"Racism and the Class Struggle: Further Pages from a Black Worker's Notebook" by James Boggs. Monthly Review Press, New York, 8/10/70, \$6. *No Loc.*

- Rec'd 10-28-70*
1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB *Gerpin J*

AMB:co/acs
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book will be filed in Bureau Library. Author Boggs considers "black revolutionary power is the only viable alternative to the degenerative forces at work in society today."

LE

REC-30

62-46855-837

MAILED 4
JUL 6 1970
COMM-FBI

19 JUL 7 1970

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

66 JUL 13 1970

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AMB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT:

BARBARA JANE MACKLE - VICTIM
KIDNAPING

DATE: July 2, 1970

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Conrad

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
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Gandy _____

BOOK REVIEWS

The Miami Office has furnished a copy of the manuscript of a book entitled "Eighty-three Hours Til Dawn," which was written by Barbara Jane Mackle in collaboration with Gene Miller, a reporter for the "Miami Herald" newspaper.

The manuscript has been reviewed. It is most complimentary to the Director and the FBI. Glowing remarks are made to the intelligence, devotion to duty, and sacrifices made by FBI personnel in the successful conclusion of this case. The manuscript is considered to be unnecessarily verbose. For example, page after page is devoted to the background of each member of the Mackle family, going back to its origin in England. Considerable space is also devoted to the various business ventures of the Mackle family, and the book goes to great lengths in an effort to dispel newspaper accounts that the Mackles are exceedingly wealthy.

A good portion of the book relates to Barbara Mackle's thoughts, impressions, and actions while buried. It is apparent that her comments were taken down by tape recorder and there has been little effort to edit out extraneous material. Reporter Miller has obviously done a great deal of leg work in contacting subjects' friends and associates, as well as nearly everyone who had even the remotest connection with Miss Mackle or Krist and Schier.

With the exceptions noted below, there is nothing in the book which would appear to be objectionable or would cause embarrassment to the Bureau. In this connection, mention is made of the fact that our Laboratory prepared a simulated ransom note which Mr. Mackle could return to the kidnaper if requested. It is thought preferable to leave this investigative technique out of the book. Miss Mackle refers to a coaching she received from an Agent prior to her testimony at the trial in Atlanta. This, too, should be omitted from the book. Lastly, there are several technical errors which will be called to the attention of the authors, such as incorrectly referring to the Federal Kidnaping Statute rather than the Extortion Statute and misspelled names.

RIS:jny

59 JUL 20 1970

NOT RECORDED

126 JUL 1 1970

CONTINUED OVER

JUL 10 1970

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: Gary Steven Krist; Et Al.

Miss Mackle in the closing pages of her book mentions her visit with the Director subsequent to the kidnaping. She states, "I had never met him before, and I guess I expected someone gruff. He wasn't at all . . . He was absolutely fascinating to listen to."

ACTION: If approved, the manuscript "Eighty-three hours Til Dawn" will be returned to our Miami Office, and changes and deletions will be suggested to Miss Mackle and Mr. Miller.

Based upon firsthand knowledge of this case, the Miami Office is being instructed to thoroughly review the manuscript to insure there are no inconsistencies or other matters which could be detrimental to the Bureau's interests.

~~P~~ ✓ JK
JRM R AB NB
OK.
D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: June 30, 1970

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF UPGRADING THE AMERICAN POLICE
BY CHARLES B. SAUNDERS, JR.

SYNOPSIS

Captioned book merely a rehashing of findings of President's Commission with author's own conclusion added. He appears unfamiliar with police operations - gained knowledge vicariously via readings and interviews. Fails to distinguish between fact and biased opinions of sources. Even Analysis of factual data and conclusion often erroneous. Praises Bureau's contribution to police training in broad terms but criticizes specifically.

For example, uses FBI Uniform Crime statistics to establish need for reassessing training and then describes statistics as inadequate rather than merely limited; cites biased Bureau critics like Drew Pearson, who erroneously claimed FBI lobbied for Omnibus Crime Control Bill of 1968; misinterprets Pomrenke's analysis of FBI National Academy Curriculum in Law Enforcement Assistance Association (LEAA) funded study; cites Robert Conot's "Rivers of Blood, Tears of Darkness" account of conflict between Director and Chiefs Wilson and Parker in feeble attempt to show power FBI has to give or withhold its cooperation from local agencies. He doesn't recognize that cooperation is a two-way street."

Book is neither comprehensive, nor objective nor innovative. Author feels state and regional schools should be developed and that FBI's training role should eventually be limited to demonstrating new methods and techniques and providing technical assistance upon request. Ignores that there are many such state and regional academies which regularly request "expert" FBI instruction.

REC-41 62-46855-838

1 - Crime Records Division (Attention: Mr. M. A. Jones)
JAO:vas
(3)

10 JUL 7 1970

59 JUL 27 1970

CONTINUED - OVER

54 JUL 22 1970

Tolson _____
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Walters _____
Mohr _____
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Casper _____
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Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Memo Casper to Mohr

Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police
By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is not known at this time what kind of distribution Upgrading the American Police will receive, however, it can be assumed that numerous inquiries will be received by our Special Agents in Charge, police training coordinators, and field police instructors relative to its contents. In order for them to adequately answer such inquiries, the details of this memorandum, published as a Police Instructor's Bulletin, properly edited, would be most useful.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the details be published and distributed to the field as a Police Instructor's Bulletin.

✓

~~P~~

G.K. - JPM
K LM

[Signature]

TBB

K

WBS

Memo Casper to Mohr

Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police

By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

DETAILS:

Broadly viewed Upgrading the American Police is little more than a restatement of ideas already articulated in the reports of the United States President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice and in numerous scholarly, professional and popular publications.

The author clearly exhibits that he is personally unfamiliar with the complex, day-to-day operations of local law enforcement agencies in the United States; that he conducted limited primary, systematic research in preparing his book, and that he gained most of his data vicariously from the vast volume of literature on the police clearly failing to discriminate accurate, factual materials from the questionable, often worthless, verbal regurgitations of visionary do-gooders, self-serving empire builders, and malicious gossip mongers. He utilizes materials of Social Scientists and law enforcement personnel without attempting to verify the correctness of their statements or to determine if they had any particular biases or axes to grind. Moreover, even where his data is factual, his analysis of the data and his interpretation of its impact on the law enforcement profession often leaves something to be desired.

In brief, Upgrading the American Police is neither comprehensive, nor objective, nor innovative.

In his first chapter he asserts that personnel in law enforcement have been neglected in that they are underpaid and undertrained and cites many individuals who have noted this over the past five decades. Unfortunately he goes no farther than they did but merely echoes their sentiments without shedding any new light on the subject.

His second chapter is a sketchy tracing of the evolution of the police role in American Society which he concludes by calling for a role reevaluation to be used as the basis for definition of education and training needs required for the police position.

Chapter three broadly discusses the problems of quantity and quality of personnel in the police field in certainly anything but a

Memo Casper to Mohr

Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police

By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

scientific fashion; projects, or more precisely, predicts future needs and expresses the opinion that these needs have received little attention as "...a national manpower problem."

The fourth and fifth chapters present a patently unscholarly treatment of the current status of police education and training respectively. Unfortunately, Saunders offers little evidence of personally conducted primary research and relies almost exclusively on secondary sources, many of which are dated.

The conclusion of the book, chapter six, contains the author's very own police personnel panacea. Herein he sets forth a nebulous, questionable program for improvement of police education and training. He includes a superficial consideration of its possible cost and enumerates the gratuitously assumed results that would ensue if it were adopted.

More particularly, Saunders' opus is a scurrilous pack of contextually-removed and consequently clouded, distorted, misinterpreted and misleading "facts" complemented by the type of innuendo and inference frequently employed by shrewd but clearly biased Bureau critics, particularly in those segments in which he treats the FBI's training assistance to local law enforcement.

He, to borrow an aphorism, wants to have his cake and eat it too when he, for example, attempts to establish the validity of his premise that law enforcement has been neglected by citing Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) statistics from a secondary source (The New York Times, on page one) and only two chapters and 63 pages later attacks the very statistics he uses by labeling them "inadequate." Not only does he illogically refute himself in this manner but shows himself to be a slovenly scholar suffering from intellectual lethargy when he fails to consult readily available primary sources to document his material. Moreover, he is quick to note that the UCR function was assumed by the FBI from International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) but conveniently neglects to note that the Committee on UCR Standards is not exclusively FBI but includes IACP representation.

Memo Casper to Mohr

Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police
By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

Skillfully utilizing the age-old ploy of patting his victim on the back before he stabs him there with his verbal dagger, praising in vague, general terms before he attacks in specifics and ultimately creates a negative picture, he, in the final analysis, portrays the Bureau's increasingly more important role in law enforcement training as ominous, even threatening or dangerous to the well-being of local law enforcement and tantamount to federal control of local police.

Among his more blatant attempts to discredit the Bureau's role are the following items, each of which is followed by a factual answer:

Pages 63 through 66, "The Police Manpower Shortage," raises the problem of statistically measuring police manpower effectiveness, both in terms of adequacy and quality. The statement "the inadequacies of crime statistics are numerous," is perhaps more accurately stated, "the limitations of crime statistics are numerous." There is some truth in the statements pertaining to police statistics, but then it is also true for all social data.

In all publications of UCR the statement is coldly made that, "it is important to remember that crime is a social problem and, therefore, it concerns the entire community. The efforts of law enforcement are limited to factors within its control." The factors influencing the extent and type of crime which occurs from place to place are set forth in UCR and are repeated in part by the author on page 65.

The author notes that conviction and disposition of offenders is an area which many observers believe holds the greatest prospect for reducing crime. This is true. The concept of the administration of criminal justice is deterrence and rehabilitation, and these operate from the court and correctional level. This, however, cannot begin to function unless the police are successful in detecting the offender and arresting him with enough evidence to convict. The competency of the police, therefore, is essential if the system is to operate at all. There are ways of statistically measuring success or failure in this area.

The author fails to mention prevention as a part of police effectiveness. We don't know how much crime is deterred because of the

Memo Casper to Mohr

Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police

By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

presence of a car patrol, foot patrol, etc. Nonetheless, we know it happens, but cannot measure it except through crime rates.

ITEM: On page 76, in a footnote, author reports from Drew Pearson's column in the 2/17 and 4/16/68 issues of the "Washington Post" to the effect that additions to legislation under consideration at that time providing for the expansion of FBI activities in the police training field were a result of lobbying by the FBI in order to extend its control of police training. This was opposed by the IACP which felt such would lead to a national police force.

ANSWER: The FBI did no lobbying in connection with the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. We did, however, answer questions proposed to us by Senators and Congressmen who were aware of our contributions to local law enforcement training through the years. The Bureau has never at any time tried to exert control over police training and any opposition by Quinn Tamm and IACP to our being given police training responsibilities in the proposed legislation was not based on any fear by IACP that such would create a national police force--all IACP personnel, and especially Tamm, know the Director has always been the leader of any opposition to action that might lead to a national police force.

ITEM: On pages 119-120, author states: "Training quality has received relatively little analysis, but available data suggest that the content and methods of instruction are grossly deficient in most agencies. Serious deficiencies have been observed in the best departments, in the most respected state and regional academies and in the FBI's prestigious National Academy."

In that same chapter on page 138, "The commission (President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice) called for major expansion of the programs for training of upper and middle management personnel offered by the FBI National Academy, state and regional police schools, and various college

Memo Casper to Mohr

Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police
By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

and universities. A recent analysis of these programs concluded, however, that although the instruction provided is of high caliber, 'a relatively small percentage of their total programs deal with the subject of professional police management.' The study questioned the relevance of National Academy programs to the needs of middle-and upper-management police officials invited to participate. It found that only 19 per cent of the curriculum could be described as management training, the bulk of the courses consisting of subjects more appropriate for recruit training...."

ANSWER:: The author is editorializing badly the study made in 1967 by Norman E. Pomrenke for the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance "A Preliminary Survey of Police Management Training Needs and Facilities in Eight Southern States." Pomrenke did not claim that the bulk of the courses of the National Academy were more appropriate for recruit training, nor did he infer such a thing. This study concerned itself with the curriculum of the 76th Session FBI National Academy August-November, 1965. In the intervening five years material and substantial changes have been made in the curriculum of the National Academy. Currently, almost one-third of the training is directly related to management training. The entire course is management oriented.

ITEM: Pages 140-141: Author states in effect that need for more and better training for police is not recognized because of the FBI's "highly colored prose" which creates the impression that the problem of training local law enforcement is under control. Author quotes statistics released by the Bureau for Fiscal Year 1967 regarding number of police schools in which we afforded assistance and attendance at those schools. Author acknowledges that presentations by FBI instructors are of high quality but states there is no way to judge the relevancy of our presentations to the training needs of the audiences.

Author also points out that some of the schools in which the FBI participated consisted only of a few hours of lecture and that

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police
By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

the number of police "trained" actually was the number of officers in attendance at the schools.

ANSWER: Author's facts are for the most part accurate but his conclusions from those facts are totally erroneous. The Bureau has never engaged in "highly colored prose" regarding its contributions in police training. We always factually report the number of local law enforcement training schools in which we have extended assistance, the number of officers attending those schools, the number of lecture hours by FBI instructors, and the types of schools in which we afforded help. We have always made it clear that the curriculum for any school in which ^{we} afford assistance is geared to the stated needs of the requesting agency and is designed in accordance with the desires of the head of that department.

As to whether FBI presentations are relevant to the needs of the police personnel, it should be significant to the author that FBI presentations are invariably rated very high by local police and our assistance is consistently sought by police administrators and training officers as evidenced by the fact the number of instances in which our help is sought increases each year. If we did not give the local police what they need and desire in the area of training help, we would not be invited to participate in their training programs.

Author falls back on the old ploy that the FBI actually has not "trained" the number of officers listed as having attended training schools in which we participated. This is misleading and unduly critical on its face because no officer is ever completely "trained." Training is a continuing process and when an officer arrives at the status where he feels he needs no further training, his value to his department is highly questionable.

ITEM: Page 142: Author states "Nor can the FBI meet the training needs of police executives in its National Academy programs even after

Memo Casper to Mohr

Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police
By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

completion of its new facilities at Quantico, Virginia, permits expansion of graduating classes from 200 to 1,200 annually."

ANSWER: The new facility at Quantico will permit up to 2,000 graduates per year.

ITEM: Page 143: Author states the FBI could never provide enough speakers or expertise to give adequate, systematic, continuing training for all departments, that using the FBI as the primary agency for training would necessarily subject all local agencies to a degree of federal direction which would constitute a major step towards a national police force which has been vigorously opposed by law enforcement spokesmen, including the Director.

ANSWER: The FBI has never desired or attempted to provide all training for local police. Our National Academy and Field Police Training Programs, from the outset, have been designed to help local law enforcement develop its own capability to train its personnel. Training has become an important staff function in many agencies and we recognize, more than anyone else, that our investigative responsibilities would never permit our assuming the responsibility for training all local law enforcement officers. We help in training programs when and where needed and at the request of the sponsoring agency.

ITEM: At bottom of page 143 in footnote designated 55: Author rehashes how disagreement between Director and former Chief William H. Parker banned Los Angeles Police Department officers from attending National Academy. Said same thing about Chicago Police Department while O. W. Wilson was there.

ANSWER: This rehash quotes from "Rivers of Blood, Years of Darkness" by Robert Conot (Bantam Books 1967). There were no officers from either department while these two men were there. There have been officers from both agencies since they left. We had no applications from Los Angeles Police Department while Parker was

Memo Casper to Mohr

Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police
By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

Chief. We did not solicit any, either. Author does not give current information in this regard, and takes a slap at the Bureau for "the power the FBI already has to give or withhold its cooperation and favor from local agencies." Cooperation is a two-way street. We wouldn't have it any other way.

ITEM: Pages 164-165: Author suggests national programs for the training of additional qualified instructors for local training, building of regional training institutes, and the construction of additional training facilities on a local level. He opines against the further expansion of FBI activities in the training of local police, notes that the Bureau's National Academy and local training programs should be continued as they currently fill needs which would not otherwise be met, but thereafter the Bureau should limit itself to demonstrating new methods and techniques and to providing technical assistance upon request.

ANSWER: We have no disagreement with any worthwhile planning and action that will assist local law enforcement ^{to} further develop its capability to train its personnel. We do feel, however, that local law enforcement administrators should exercise a strong guiding hand in the operation of any training facility or program for their personnel. There are currently a number of successful state training academies in operation, many police departments now have their own training facility and in many areas smaller departments have banded together to operate regional training schools. FBI assistance is requested in these schools and academies in subject matters in which we are preeminent.

Perhaps Saunders' greatest failing as an analyst of the contemporary law enforcement scene is one of omission rather than commission. He is able to darken the picture of the education and training of police merely by neglecting, for example, to note that almost 25 per cent of the country's 400,000 member "thin blue line" are employed by the

Memo Casper to Mohr

Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police

By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

nation's 25 largest cities, each of which offers comprehensive training programs for its sworn personnel utilizing what Saunders admits is "excellent" FBI instruction to supplement its own program.

Bureau files (Casper to Mohr memo, dated 12/27/67, captioned "Charles B. Saunders, The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.) reflect that on 12/20/67, Saunders briefly and cordially discussed FBI training programs aiding local law enforcement with Bureau officials. Based on available background data, Bureau files contain no additional information re Saunders.

The Bureau file on The Brookings Institution shows that we have had very limited contact of late although in the last few years a Bureau representative did speak before a group of important business and labor executives who were studying at the Institution and the group was given a tour of the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/14/70
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION - DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *JFM* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBullets, 4/10/70; 3/23/70; 5/21/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of each of the following books:

- ✓1. "Prescription for Rebellion" by ROBERT LINCHEN.
- ✓2. (2 copies) "The Traitor" by WILLIAM S. SHIRER.
- ✓3. "The Modern Researcher" by JACQUES BARZAN and HENRY F. GRAFF.
- ✓4. "The Great Terror" by ROBERT CONQUEST.

- ② - Bureau (Encls. 5)
1 - New York

JJC:vmr
(3)

ENCLOSURE

EX-115

REC-81

62-46855-839

16 JUL 16 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

FILE
5 5 JUL 20 1970



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-455-66)
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS,
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 7/16/70

Re Bulet dated 5/22/70, and Chicago letter to Bureau, dated 6/24/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Dictocrats: Our Unelected Rulers" by OMAR V. GARRISON, special edition, \$1.25, the second item requested in referenced Bureau letter. The first item requested in referenced Bureau letter was submitted to Bureau via referenced Chicago letter.

The item enclosed herewith was purchased through a mail advertising service, suite 314, at 325 West Huron, Chicago, Illinois, which is apparently utilized by a mail order distributor "Books For Today" at 7255 Redford Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

The purchases ^{referred to} made herein were made pursuant to Bureau instructions in referenced Bureau letter.

REC-15

62-46855-840

1 Encl. carded by & filed
in Bureau Library

ENCLOSURE

7-20-70
AmB

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago
- GGP/catd
- (3)

JUL 21 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

66 JUL 28 1970

62-46855-840

SAC, San Francisco (100-60898)

8/4/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

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b7C

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

According to the "Des Moines Tribune," Des Moines, Iowa, dated 7/17/70, the following study was released this date.

"Institutions in Transition," a study by Dr. Harold Hodgkinson, Project Director, Center for Research and Development for Higher Education, University of California, Berkeley. This study was financed by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of this study for the use of the Bureau. Mark the publication to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw

(5)

NOTE:

Above study requested by SA [redacted] New Left Reporting Unit, Research Section, DID, for review in connection with current assignments relating to New Left matters. It is expected that the above study will be presented to the President's Commission on Campus Unrest in Washington, D. C.

*Rec'd
9-8-70
Amb.
Retained by
Research Section*

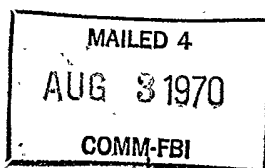
b6
b7C

REC-30

62-46855-842

EX-116

19 AUG 4 1970



70102
60 AUG 6 1970

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Amb.

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

8/4/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1

b6
b7C

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Riot Makers" by Eugene Methvin.
Arlington House, New Rochelle, New York;
\$8.95; date of publication 8/27/70.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

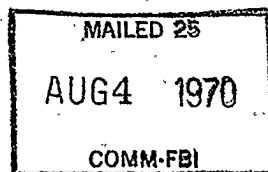
AMB:sfw
(5)

NOTE:

Book requested by No. One Man [redacted] Research Section, DID, for review. Methvin describes the highly-organized work of a group of "Leninoids"--his term--including such well-known radicals as [redacted] of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).... Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

b6
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Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
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Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



REC-31

ST-112

62-46855-843

19 AUG 5 1970

AUG 11 1970
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AMB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: *[Signature]* DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Attention: Research Section

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898) (C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 7/28/70

~~REC-62~~

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated 6/18/70.

[Redacted]

b7D

EX 106

REC-62

62-46855-844

AUG 4 1970

*1 Encl. filed in Bureau
Library
7-31-70
Am. B.*

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - San Francisco
BDB/rlg
(3)

396

60 AUG 11 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

8/4/70.

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1

b6
b7C

le
**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 11-28-70 Amb.
"The Panther Paradox: A Liberal's Dilemma"
by Don A. Schanche. David McKay, New York;
\$4.95; October, 1970.

- 1 - Racial Intelligence Section
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, DID, for review.
Book will be placed in Bureau Library after review.

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
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MAILED 21
AUG 4 1970
COMM-FBI

REC 14 EX-117

19 AUG 5 1970

66 AUG 18 1970

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 8/6/70

FROM : Mr. R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"BLACK ANTI-SEMITISM
AND JEWISH RACISM"

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
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Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
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This is a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by Richard W. Baron, New York City. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:

This book is a compilation of essays by both Jewish and black contributors in effect debating the existence and seriousness of black anti-Semitism and Jewish racism. Viewpoints of the contributors vary widely, from denial that black anti-Semitism is a problem to advocacy of a program to expose the "virulence of anti-Semitism presently festering in the Negro community." There is no mention of the Director or the FBI in this book. Subversive or extremist connections of the contributors are set forth.

ACTION:

For information.

62-46855

TJD:kks
(8)

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall
- 1 - Mr. J. F. Morrissey
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 12 1970

AUG 11 1970

DETAILS - OVER

55 AUG 18 1970

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b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-25477-10

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"Black Anti-Semitism
and Jewish Racism"
62-46855

DETAILS

REVIEW OF BUFILES:

There is no identifiable derogatory data in Bufiles concerning the contributors to this book except for the following:

The introduction to this book is by Nat Hentoff, identified in Bufiles as a member of the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee in the 1960's and a member of American Youth for Democracy, the former Communist Party youth group, in the 1940's. Walter Karp, coauthor of the essay "Exploding the Myth of Black Anti-Semitism," was a member of the National Lawyer's Guild, cited by the House Committee on Internal Security as a communist front. Julius Lester, author of the final essay "A Response," is the subject of an active racial investigation, and is on the Security Index as a black extremist who advocates revolution.

BOOK REVIEW:

In the introduction, Nat Hentoff argues that the contribution by Jews to the civil rights movement was colonial in character and thus was naturally resented by Negroes. Hentoff says that anti-Semitism by Negroes does exist and is used by black militants for their own purposes, but Jews cannot expect black moderates to disown anti-Semitic statements by the militants. This would be demanding more than Jews demand of themselves, that is, moderate Jews did not disown or betray Jewish terrorists in Palestine during British rule there. Thus, Hentoff argues, it would be asking too much for moderate Negroes to denounce militants for anti-Semitism.

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"Black Anti-Semitism
and Jewish Racism"
62-46855

In the essay, "Negroes Are Anti-Semitic Because They're Anti-White," Negro novelist James Baldwin draws on his experiences in the ghetto to say that Negroes hated landlords, clothing store owners, and other merchants who were Jewish. Baldwin says that Jewish contributions to the civil rights movement are "conscience money," however, Baldwin argues that Negroes are anti-Semitic only because they are antiwhite, but the white man in the ghetto is most often Jewish.

Earl Raab, Executive Director of the Jewish Community Relations Council of San Francisco, traces the history of anti-Semitism in America in the twentieth century to begin his essay "The Black Revolution and the Jewish Question." Raab notes that extremism is a sense of power deprivation; thus those engaged in extremism have no attachment to the traditional system. The extremist argues, according to Raab, that if the remedy is not within the system, then the deprivation of power in his hands must be the result of a "conspiracy."

In answer to James Baldwin's previous essay, Raab notes that Negroes say black extremists mean the white man to be their target when they show hostility to the Jew. Thus the extremists are not actually anti-Semitic, according to the Negro. Raab says, however, that this is precisely anti-Semitism, because the generalized evil is called the Jew. Symbolic anti-Semitism is most frightening to the Jew, according to Raab, because this type of anti-Semitism is precisely that which induces pogroms. Raab claims that anti-Semitism by blacks is of concern at this time when blacks are advancing to control politics in many large cities; cities that also have large Jewish populations.

The Executive Vice President of B'nai B'rith, Rabbi Jay Kaufman, advocates "a vigorous campaign to expose the prevalence and virulence of anti-Semitism presently festering in the Negro community." Rabbi Kaufman's essay,

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
 "Black Anti-Semitism
 and Jewish Racism"
62-46855

entitled "Thou Shalt Surely Rebuke Thy Neighbor," argues that anti-Semitism did not grow naturally in the Negro community. Rabbi Kaufman feels it grew by conscious effort on the part of unnamed individuals.

In contrast, Rabbi Alan W. Miller, rabbi of the Society for the Advancement of Judaism in New York, feels anti-Semitism by blacks is natural and cautions Jews to not over react. Rabbi Miller's essay notes that black anti-Semitism is actually Christian anti-Semitism and should be defined as such. He notes that the possibility of black genocide in America is much more likely than the possibility of a Jewish pogrom.

"Racism and Human Rights" is the title of the essay by Judge William H. Booth, former Chairman of the New York City Commission on Human Rights. Judge Booth defends himself in this essay against charges made in New York City that he was "soft on anti-Semitism." He notes the existence of Jewish racism in New York and claims that the New York teachers union blew black anti-Semitism out of proportion.

Walter Karp and H. R. Shapiro, authors of "The Public Life" newsletter, go even further than Judge Booth. They write in "Exploding the Myth of Black Anti-Semitism" that black anti-Semitism is a "political lie" concocted by Albert Shanker and the United Federation of Teachers. Shanker, leader of the United Federation of Teachers, was the principal foe of community control of schools in New York City, the plan advocated by many in the Negro community.

The author of "The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual," Harold Cruse, is the next essayist in this book. His analysis, entitled "My Jewish Problem and Theirs,"

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"Black Anti-Semitism
and Jewish Racism"
62-46855

is that Jews have demanded that blacks follow their way to salvation (the civil rights and integration route). Cruse notes, however, that a Jewish-Negro confrontation is the natural result of the emergence of both groups.

Albert Vorspan, Director of the Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and Central Conference of American Rabbis, claims there is no such thing as black anti-Semitism although there are some blacks who are anti-Semitic. To illustrate this writer's bias, note that Vorspan calls the Nation's priorities "antihuman." As Vorspan sees it, "put people and life before technological circuses in the sky and the exaltation of private greed masquerading as free enterprise."

This book ends with a "response" by extremist Julius Lester. It was on Lester's radio show that a poem with anti-Semitic overtones, written by a 15-year-old Negro girl, was read. This poem touched off the current controversy over black anti-Semitism. Lester calls black anti-Semitism a "so-called issue" saying that blacks do not have the capability of organizing a pogrom against Jews.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There is no mention of the Director or the FBI in this book.

JAS/gh

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)

8/19/70

1

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**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

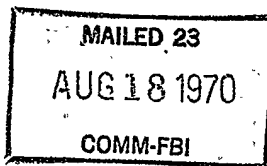
You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 10-28-70 Amb.*
1. "The Black Panthers Speak," edited by Philip S. Foner; Lippincott, New York; paperback \$2.95; October, 1970.
 2. "The Crime of Martin Sostre," by Vincent Copeland; McGraw-Hill, New York; \$5.95; March, 1970.
- Rec'd 9-4-70 Amb.*

- 1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw
(6)

NOTE: Books requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, DID, for review in connection with racial matters. Books will be placed in Bureau Library after review. Paperback requested in the interest of economy.



EX-110

REC-58

62-46855-846

19 AUG 19 1970

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55 AUG 24 1970

TELETYPE UNIT

Amb.

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)

8/19/70

1 -

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**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd
10-28-70
AMB

BOOK
"The International Thesaurus of Quotations,"
compiled by Rhoda Thomas Tripp; Thomas Y.
Crowell Company, New York; \$8.95; October,
1970. *C*

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw
(5)

NOTE: Book requested by Section Chief R. D. Cotter, RS, DID, for reference purposes. After carding by Bureau Library, book will be retained in Research Section.

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Sullivan _____
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MAILED 4
AUG 18 1970
COMM-FBI

REC-36

62-46855-847

EX-100

19 AUG 19 1970

50 AUG 24 1970
MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AMB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/14/70
ATTN.: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBullets, 3/23/70 and 6/10/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of
"Motivation and Personality" by A. H. MASLOW. NO LOC.

Also enclosed is the second copy of "How the
Soviet System Works" by R. A. BAUER.

EX-117
REC- 56

62-46855-849

4 AUG 18 1970

3 Encls. carded by Bu. Lib.
& chgd permanently to
FBI Academy,
Quantico, Va. 8-17-70
Ans B

- 2
③ - Bureau (62-46855) (Encs. 3)
1 - New York (100-87235)

Sealed
ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

MMM:enc
(4)



6 AUG 24 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
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Holmes _____
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TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 8/19/70

FROM : G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW

"THE CONFRONTATION: BLACK POWER,
ANTI-SEMITISM AND THE MYTH OF
INTEGRATION," BY MAX GELTMAN
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of the captioned book published in 1970 by Prentice-Hall. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

There is no identifiable derogatory data in Bufiles concerning the author.

The author points out that riots began in 1967 in various cities where it was said they could not happen. Commissions and committees were set up and they decided that white America was racist. Geltman places the blame for violence upon the universities and their professors who are preaching violence to the young. He accuses black extremists of anti-Semitism. He shows that the feeling of anti-Semitism on the part of the Negro grew out of the fact that the Jews and the Negroes grew up together in the ghettos and the Jews stayed together as a family while the Negro family became in many cases, fatherless. The Negro resented the Jew when he (the Jew) succeeded by hard work while the Negro failed for lack of hard work.

The author concludes by pointing out that integration, as far as improving the lot of the Negro, is a myth. The integration of the white schools did not improve the Negro child but only showed him how far he is behind his white counterpart. Geltman claims that the Supreme Court Decision of 1954 only graphically pointed out the inferiority of the Negro's position in American society.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There is no mention of the Director or the FBI in this

book

AUG 25 1970

ACTION:

SEP 1 1970

For information.
62-46855 (Book review file)

GTT:pcapca
(6)

REC-29 62-46855-850

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-369280

5-1970

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. E. Brennan
1 - Mr. B. H. Hottel

b6
b7C

Mr. C. D. Brennan

6/20/70

G. S. Moore

1 - Mr. C. C. Moore
1 - Mr. G. A. Tumballi

BOOK REVIEW
"The Assassination of Malcolm X:
Unanswered Questions and The Trial"
By George Breitman and Norman Porter
Racial Matters

This is a review of mentioned booklet published in 1969
by Horst Publishers which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

REVIEW OF GEORGE BREITMAN:

Breitman is a national committeeman of the Socialist
Workers Party (SWP) and a former editor of "The Militant," a
publication of the SWP. Porter is a member of SWP and a writer
for "The Militant." Both are subjects of Bureau investigations
and are included on the Security Index.

BOOK REVIEW:

This booklet consists of 12 articles which appeared in
"The Militant" between July, 1968, and March, 1969. Of the three
subjects arrested, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment
for the murder of Malcolm X the authors claim that one was undoubtedly
guilty but he was not proved to be a member of the Black Muslims.
The other two subjects who were Black Muslims were not a part of
the assassination and were framed by the police in order to place
Malcolm's death was caused by the rival organization. Breitman
writes in an introductory note "Readers should also understand
that if the New York police were involved in the assassination
(and nothing said or done at the trial, or in the four years since
the crime, has absolved them of this charge), that involvement
could not have been on their own initiative, but must have resulted
from the decision and direction of the Government in Washington,
that is, the CIA."

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The FBI is mentioned on pages 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, and 20.
On the first three listed pages, mention is made of the Bureau in
connection with its investigations and development of informants.

1 - 100-103300 (George Breitman)
1 - 100-103301 (Norman Porter)
② - 100-103302 (Book Review File)

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
128 AUG 28 1970

55 SEP 1 1970

100-399321-459
ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"The Assassination of Malcolm X:
Unanswered Questions and The Trial"
By George Breitman and Norman Porter

in extremist groups. On the last three mentioned pages the FBI
is referred to as to testimony given during the trial and
evidence obtained.

Action:

For information.

1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

SAC, Boston

9/2/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Che: Selected Works of Ernesto Guevara"
edited by and with an introduction by
Rolando E. Bonaches and Nelson P. Valdes.
M. I. T. Press, 50 Ames Street, Room 741,
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139; September,
1970 publication; paperback \$3.95.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

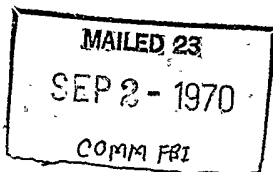
AMB:dlb *dlb*
(5)

NOTE:

Requested by SA [redacted], Research Section,
DID, for reference purposes in connection with a project
on the New Left. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.
Paperback requested for economy reasons.

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Tolson _____
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EX 106

REC 18

19 SEP 3 1970

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Bishop

DATE: 9/2/70

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "HIJACKED" BY DAVID HARPER
BOOK REVIEW

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Gasper _____
Conrad _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The New York Office has furnished a copy of captioned novel recently published by Dodd, Mead and Company. Harper is described on the dust cover as having flown jets in the U.S. Air Force. He is not identifiable in either New York or Bureau files.

SUMMARY OF NOVEL:

The novel appears to be a fictionalized version of the hijacking of TWA flight 85 from the United States to Rome by Raphael Minichiello in the fall of 1969. The novel contains highly critical comments about the FBI.

Trans-America flight 901, scheduled from New York City to San Francisco, is diverted to Seattle, then Alaska and finally Moscow by a demented hijacker. Drama is heightened because the hijacker does not at first identify himself but scrawls a threat on a restroom mirror: "This is no joke! I've hidden a bomb aboard this plane. I can set it off any time with a radio." Captain O'Hara carefully follows instructions. At Seattle the hijacker, identifying himself as a soldier, apparently was willing to allow the flight to end. But he is scared by what he feels are FBI men among the ground crew. Using a hand grenade, he forces Captain O'Hara to take off at once. FBI men are stationed at the end of the runways to shoot out the tires. Captain O'Hara is angered by the FBI's presence, which he fears will cause the hijacker to blow up the plane. "Will you get those FBI men the hell away from this airplane before something unpleasant happens?" Speaking by radio to the FBI "District Director" in the Seattle Terminal, O'Hara says: "Listen to me, mister, and listen good. I'm in command of this aircraft, and nobody's shooting out tires, windows, or anything else. Do you read me?" O'Hara calls a Congressman (who is on board) to the radio. The Congressman forbids the FBI to take any action and then records a message to be sent to the President to call off the FBI.

In Alaska, while refueling, an FBI man is trapped in the emergency hatch under the flight desk, but is nearly frozen to death until released into the plane by the Captain. He is then bound and tied. The plane lands safely in Moscow, and the hijacker peacefully hands his grenade and guns to O'Hara. But when searched by the Russians, the hijacker pulls out a machinegun from a suitcase and eventually is killed by the Russians.

NOT RECORDED

CRIME RESEARCH
CONTINUED - OVER

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
(Attention: Book Review Desk)

1 - M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Rosen

ORIGINAL FILED IN

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "HIJACKED" BY DAVID HARPER

OBSERVATIONS:

The novel is a lightly written, dime-store type thriller. The author obviously wants to exploit the public's concern about hijackings. Actually, the novel is a crude effort to exploit the TWA hijacking last fall, using the false allegations against the FBI by TWA pilot, Captain Donald Cook. (The book is attached.)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

↑ detached
1/15/53

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for

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SAC, Philadelphia

9/2/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

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let

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 11-6-70 Amb.

"Black Theology of Liberation" by James H. Cone.
J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Square,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105; paperback \$2.95;
publication date 9/30/70.

- 1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
- Gary*

AMB:bkr *lk*
(6)

NOTE:

Requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, DID for review in connection with work assignments relating to Racial Matters General. Paperback requested for economy reasons. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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MAILED 12

SEP 2 1970

COMM-FBI

EX 106

REC-54

19 SEP 3 1970

59 SEP 11 1970

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - [redacted]

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

9/2/70

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Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau; mark them to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. ~~"Remembering the Answers: Essays on the American Student Revolt" by Nathan Glazer. Basic Books, New York, \$7.95, September, 1970.~~
2. ~~"Black Protest in the Sixties" edited by August Meier and Elliott Rudwick. Quadrangle Books (Times Series Original), New York, Paperback \$2.95, September, 1970.~~

#2 Rec'd
11-25-90
Amb.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

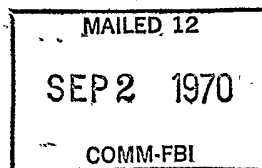
AMB:lmb
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA [redacted] Research Section, DID, for reference purposes in connection with a project on the New Left. Book #2 requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, DID, for review relating to Racial Matters General. Both books will be filed in Bureau Library. Paperback requested as an economy measure.

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REC-6 62-46855-853

19 SEP 3 1970

EX-110

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
56 SEP 14 1970

SAC, Chicago (66-3705)

9/2/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

BP
Rec
**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain, when available, one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Filed 11-6-70 Amb.
"The Black Revolution: An Ebony Special Issue." Johnson Publishing Company, 1820 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60616; \$8.00; publication date 9/16/70.

- 1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
 - 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
- Ch*

AMB:bkr
(5)

NOTE:

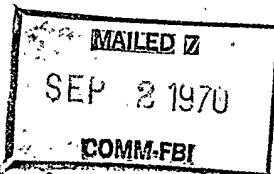
Requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, DID, for review in connection with assignments relating to Racial Matters General. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX 106

REC-54

62-46855-854
GCM

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
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Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

md
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Research Section; Domestic
Intelligence Division
FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4751)
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 8/31/70

Re Bureau letter to Boston 5/25/70.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of the following books:

"The Vanguard: A Photographic Essay of the Black Panthers", by RUTH-MARION BARUCH and PIRKLE JONES

"Push Comes to Shove: The Escalation of Student Protest", by STEVEN KELMAN

Initial attempts to obtain these books through regular book sources were unsuccessful, as a result they were ordered discreetly through the Old Corner Bookstore, Boston, Massachusetts.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (2 Encls.)
1 - Boston

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(3)

*2 Encls. carded by +
filed in Bureau
Library - 9-3-70
AmB.*

REC 83

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62-46855-854

SEP 3 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

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5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION - DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.) DATE: 9/3/70

FROM : *JHW*
SPC SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 8/19/70.

Enclosed is one copy of "The Crime of Martin Sostre" by VINCENT COPELAND.

EX 106

REC-23

62-46855-856

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1 Encl filed in
Bureau Library
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ENCLOSURE

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RESEARCH

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5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. R. D. Cotter

9/17/70

Mr. D. Ryan

1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. Shackelford
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1 - Mr. Ryan

BOOK REVIEW >
"A PROPHETIC MINORITY"
BY JACK NEWFIELD
(RESEARCH MATTER)

b6
b7C

This is a review of Newfield's book published in 1966 by the New American Library, Inc., New York City, 212 pages. The book contains an introduction by Michael Harrington who describes himself as a "Social Democrat." This review has been made for the possible assistance of personnel presently engaged in researching the New Left and related organizations.

SYNOPSIS:

"A Prophetic Minority" is a sympathetic, but somewhat critical, analysis of the New Left movement and the so-called "New Radicals" of the 1960's. Newfield endeavors to chronicle, define, and predict the future of the New Left. He acknowledges his personal participation in the Mississippi Summer (voter registration) Project, his early membership in the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and his personal acquaintanceship with and interviews of leading movement activists. The book endeavors to trace the origin, philosophy, and weaknesses of the New Left, which is described as (1) an antiestablishment protest against the inequities of American life; (2) a moral revulsion against a society becoming increasingly corrupt; and (3) an existential revolt against remote impersonal machines that are not responsive to human needs. Newfield predicts the New Left will grow and become more radical. The SDS will be its most radical segment, and the influence of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) will disappear. As to the future, he speculates the New Left may be destroyed by a new rising tide of McCarthyism which will parallel the escalation of the Vietnam War, or it will be victimized or merchandized by an all-absorbing culture.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure
105-63474

1 - 62-46855 (Book Reviews)

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ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-63474-17

Memorandum to Mr. R. D. Cotter
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"A PROPHETIC MINORITY"
BY JACK NEWFIELD
105-63474

DETAILS:

The Author

Jack Newfield was described in a review of this book in "The Wall Street Journal," 1/12/67, as a 28-year-old associate editor of "The Village Voice," a New York City newspaper. In a final page of his book he is described as a graduate of Hunter College in 1961 and a former reporter for "The New York Post." This is described as his first book although his articles have appeared in "The Nation" and "Commonweal." (p. 213)

Our files identified one Jack Newfield as included on what was believed to be an SDS membership list in 12/65; a sponsor for the "Fort Hood Three Defense Committee" in 9/66; and as a signor of a statement in 10/67 in opposition to draft laws and U. S. policies in Vietnam. The 4/62 issue of "New American," official publication of the Socialist Party-Socialist Democratic Federation, lists Jack Newfield as managing editor. (Bufile 105-63474-6)

Newfield was the victim in a civil rights investigation conducted by the Bureau in 1965-66 in Amite County, Mississippi. He, with three others participating in voter registration activities, was in a car forced off the road by a local citizen reputed to be involved in segregationist activities. The Bureau investigation identified the alleged perpetrator, but no prosecution resulted. Newfield relates his interpretation of the incident in the book (pp. 92-94) mildly criticizing the FBI investigation by quoting an Agent as stating "... We will not do anything more than file a report unless the Justice Department instructs us to proceed further in the case." (p. 94) The Bureau file in the civil rights investigation (44-31254) basically substantiates Newfield's account and it is noted the Justice Department did not authorized prosecution.

In this book Newfield makes no attempt to conceal his sympathy for the New Left movement in general and specifically for what he defines as the nonviolent segments of the "New Radicalism."

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He describes himself as a full-time activist in SDS in the months prior to its formal founding convention in 1962. (pp. 115-116) Throughout the book he acknowledges a personal acquaintanceship with New Left activities and, as noted, he outlines his participation in the Mississippi Summer (voter registration) Project in 1965. He describes the "New Radicalism" as "a new way of looking at the world. . ." and "a vision of a new kind of politics." (p. 212)

Introduction by Michael Harrington

Harrington, well-known liberal interpreter and critic of the domestic, economic, and political scene and currently a syndicated columnist, in an introduction to "A Prophetic Minority," expresses minor differences with the author, i. e. "The New Left is too agnostic. . ." and it is political suicide (for Newfield) to dismiss the trade unions which must be a major component of any new majority. Harrington describes himself as a "Social Democrat" and outlines that he and Newfield were arrested together in a sit-in in 1961 and were on opposite sides in an SDS factional dispute in 1962. Harrington describes Newfield's book as "excellent" and joins him in looking forward to the day when "radicalism in America will be united and effective." (pp. 18-19)

Definitions of the New Left

In the introduction Harrington describes the New Left as "the privileged children of the affluent middle class. . . a mere fraction of their generation, only a small percentage even among college students." He terms New Leftists as "courageous, dedicated, and existential in a way that borders on the anti-intellectual," but criticizes them as weak on social and political theory. (p. 13) Harrington contends many New Leftists were provoked into thought and commitment by the activities and philosophy of the late President Kennedy. (p. 15) He believes the New Left is searching for "a new 'proletariat' in the Marxist sense of the word: a social class that would be driven by the very conditions of its existence into a total transformation of the society; a group whose plight was so extreme that its definition of reform would be revolution." (p. 18)

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BY JACK NEWFIELD

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Throughout the book, Newfield interchanges the term "New Left" with "New Radicalism" which he describes as "an ethical revolt against the visible devils of racism, poverty, and war, as well as the less tangible devils of centralized decision-making, manipulative, impersonal bureaucracies, and the hypocrisy that divides America's ideals from its actions from Watts to Saigon." According to Newfield, the New Left expresses its politics in its affirmation of community, honesty, and freedom, and in its indifference to ideology, discipline, economics, and conventional political forms. He states the New Left contains within it, and often within individuals, elements of anarchism, socialism, pacifism, existentialism, humanism, transcendentalism, Bohemianism, Populism, mysticism, and black nationalism (p. 22).

Newfield distinguishes the New Left from the "Hereditary Left" which is represented by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (WEBDCA), and the May 2 Movement (M2M)--these are ideological extensions of the 1930's left which are ideologically Leninist in structure and outlook and oriented towards China or the Soviet Union rather than American society. (p. 23)

Newfield numbers the New Left as no more than 250,000 people (1966) between the ages of 15 and 30 (p. 23) and describes it as (1) an antiestablishment protest against inequities of American life; (2) a moral revulsion against a corrupt society; and (3) an existential revolt against remote impersonal machines that are not responsive to human needs. (p. 31) He criticizes the New Left for (1) its failure to provide creative alternatives; (2) its hopeless romanticism, especially about unromantic aberrations like violence and authoritarianism; and (3) because segments of the New Left are anti-intellectual and sometimes even antirational. (pp. 23-24)

Origin and Development of the New Left

Like Harrington in the introduction, Newfield credits President Kennedy with providing a friendly umbrella for the New Left to grow under and with holding up a vision of social idealism, represented by the Peace Corps, which led students to take the next logical step into SNCC and SDS. (p. 40)

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According to Newfield, the Beat Generation, or beatniks, was the first signal of the new politics. They were the first indications that youth were beginning to gag on conformity, materialism, and silence. He contends the Beats, although not representative of the New Left, had a greater influence on the New Radicalism than the old left of the 1930's. The beatnik and Bohemian types serve as an easily available army of bodies or Lumpen for a demonstration, but they do not represent creative and stable leaders. He describes the Beat Generation, or beatniks, as the Movement without altruism and energy--they are apolitical and self-indulgent as opposed to the New Left which has a vision of a new society and is trying to create it with social activism. (pp. 44-47)

The beginning of the New Left movement, according to Newfield, occurred on 2/1/60 when four Negro college students began a sit-in at a segregated Woolworth lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina. Other students joined the group and in six days Woolworth's necessarily locked its doors to the protestors. Spontaneous sit-ins took place during the next week throughout the state and quickly spread to other states. Within a year the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) reported it had paid for the legal defense of 17,000 demonstrators. Howard Zinn, in "The New Abolitionists" stated that more than 50,000 participated in some kind of civil rights protest in the 12 months after Greensboro and over 3,600 demonstrators spent time in jail. (pp. 52-55)

With Greensboro, and ensuing demonstrations depicted in television newsreels with students being pushed by hecklers and hosed by police, the northern campuses were jolted out of silence and split-level dreams. According to Newfield, the sit-ins liberated more white middle-class students in the North than it did southern Negroes. (pp. 57-58)

Newfield described the early sit-ins as "a moral rather than economic or political protest, a kind of mass vomit against the hypocrisy of segregation." He argues that the initial sit-in demonstrations were a basic rejection of a sick system, that they required no ideology, no politics, and no scholarship, just one's body and a certain set of ethical values. He describes this as continuing as the lowest common denominator among the New Left activists. (p. 61)

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Mississippi Summer Project

Chapter 4 of the book (pp. 69-96) is concerned exclusively with the activities of the Mississippi Summer Project voter registration drive in Amite County, Mississippi and for purposes of this review has little relationship to the New Left. This chapter is a graphic account of the harassment of young SNCC members and volunteers who endeavored to register Negroes in the deeply segregated areas of the South. In this chapter Newfield identifies two FBI Agents involved in civil rights investigations and by innuendo indicates they could not or did not take any action to protect the registration workers or cause the prosecution of alleged civil rights violators.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

In the first weeks of sit-ins following the initial incident at Greensboro in 2/60 according to Newfield, Ella Baker, the Executive Secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), conceived the idea that an agency should be created to "provide communications and coordination" among the many local sit-in movements. Baker sold her plan to Martin Luther King and the SCLC put up \$800 for a meeting of students held 4/15-17/60 at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina. Instead of 100 as expected, 300 showed up at the meeting, including future SNCC leaders such as Julian Bond, John Lewis, Ivanhoe Donaldson, and James Bevel. Representatives from SCLC, CORE, NAACP, as well as from "every conceivable human relations and civil rights group," attended. On 4/17/60 the Temporary SNCC was established. (pp. 62-63)

In 5/60 the Executive Committee of 15 of the Temporary SNCC met in Atlanta with Baker, Martin Luther King, and observers from the National Student Association, the YMCA, and the AFSC. Marion Barry was elected chairman and an office was established in Atlanta with a full-time secretary. (p. 64)

Newfield states Ella Baker indicated the Mississippi Summer Project was the idea of Robert Parris Moses, a young New York City Negro, after he was sent by the Temporary SNCC into the Black Belt to find people to attend the 10/60 founding meeting of SNCC. (p. 64)

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SNCC was officially founded at a meeting in Atlanta in 10/60. This meeting was made possible by funds donated by Northern students, the Packinghouse Workers Union, and the SCLC. This meeting was attended by 235 students and young people. (p. 65)

(The founding statement of purpose of SNCC is set out on pages 65-66.)

Newfield contends that despite the bombings, brutality, and murder inflicted upon its members, until 5/66 SNCC never abandoned its commitment to nonviolence (as set out in its founding statement). (p. 66)

Newfield details with his personal interpretations the evolution of SNCC during 1965-66 when the old existential alliance of black and white changed to a new nationalistic revolutionary and independent SNCC. He pinpoints the new SNCC as born in 5/66 at Nashville when John Lewis was ousted as chairman and Stokely Carmichael ascended to leadership. Under Carmichael all SNCC keynote phrases such as "freedom, community, decentralization, participatory democracy" were abandoned and new phrases were substituted by Carmichael such as "independent black power, race pride, black dignity, and the Third World." (pp. 100-101) SNCC became dominated by Carmichael, Courtland Cox, Charley Cobb, and Ivanhoe Donaldson. These leaders spoke in nationalistic terms, said whites could no longer organize blacks, and insisted on independent black political, economic, and cultural institutions. (p. 105)

In outlining the 1966 SNCC organizational change (pp. 101-112), Newfield (correctly) predicted the downfall of SNCC attributing the tragedy to its separatism and because, like the southern freedom movement, it was now burnt out and exhausted by unredemptive suffering and cynical because daily conditions were so little changed. (p. 112)

Black Panther Party

Newfield states the BPP originated in 11/65 when SNCC organizers active in the voter registration drive in Lowndes County, Alabama, decided to form a separate political party at the county level in Lowndes and six nearby counties. At a later meeting of about 100 liberals and radicals held in 11/65 in Washington, D. C., following the

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SANE sponsored march against the Vietnam War, Stokely Carmichael announced:

"The county courthouse has always been the symbol of oppression for the rural Negro. But we are going to make it the symbol of liberation. . . We're going to emancipate the Black Belt courthouse by courthouse, starting with Lowndes . . . We're going to build political parties run by poor people that will run candidates for everything that runs. We're going to elect sheriffs, school boards, tax assessors, everything in Lowndes County with our party. We're gonna call it the Black Panther." (pp. 110-111).

Carmichael initially desired an all black slate for the BPP, but more conservative local Negroes wanted an integrated slate. However, no local whites would run under the Black Panther symbol. On 5/3/65 900 Negroes assembled on the steps of the Haynesville, Alabama, courthouse (Lowndes County) and formally nominated the Black Panther candidates. (p. 110-111)

Stokely Carmichael

Newfield describes Carmichael as "brilliant, glib, complex." (p. 101) Carmichael in 1961 resided in Bronx, New York, and he had just been released from Parchmann Reformatory in Mississippi after serving 49 days for his activities as a freedom rider. In 1965 Carmichael was in Lowndes County for voter registration when he broke the fear of the black community by taunting the local sheriff. He walked behind the sheriff in broad daylight, mocking his stride, mimicking his dress, and cursing him in Yiddish. Carmichael had been brought by his parents from Trinidad to the Negro ghetto in the Bronx in 1952 when he was 11. He broke out of Harlem by attending Stuyvesant High School. He overcame his environment and passed the rigorous entrance examination for the Bronx High School of Science. According to Newfield, Carmichael lived a double life; winning good grades and going to posh parties downtown with his white friends; and

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running with a wild gang in Harlem, fighting, stealing, smoking pot. Carmichael attended Howard University in September of 1960 and majored in philosophy. While at Howard, Carmichael made pilgrimages to the South where his colorful, cocky, creative personality made him one of SNCC's leaders. When the 1964 Summer Project came, Stokely was made director for the 2nd Congressional District in the Delta (Mississippi) (pp. 108-109)

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

SDS prehistory dates from 1905 when Clarence Darrow, Jack London, and Upton Sinclair founded the League for Industrial Democracy (LID). During the 1920's, LID launched the Student LID (SLID), a Fabian socialist organization. In the 1930's the SLID merged with the communist-penetrated National Student League to form the American Student Union (ASU). The ASU collapsed after the Hitler-Stalin Pact in 1939 and SLID remained largely a paper organization devoted to socialist education. (p. 130)

In 1960 LID renamed its student department as the SDS. Three students at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, were the founders of SDS, which now dates its birth from the Port Huron convention in 6/62. There were Tom Hayden, Al Haber, and Bob Ross. Haber made initial contact with LID and developed the ideas which were to become the basis for SDS. In 5/60 Haber organized a conference on Human Rights in the North at Ann Arbor, attended by over 150 students and addressed by Michael Harrington and James Farmer. At this conference friendships between SNCC and SDS builders were cemented. The planning soon involved Robb Burlage, Tim Jenkins (a founder of SNCC), Gary Weisman (the student president of the University of Wisconsin), and Tom Kahn, as well as Haber, Hayden, and Ross. On 12/28-31/61 a group of 35 met at Ann Arbor to set up an SDS executive and to agree upon the founding convention to be held the following June. Hayden was selected to prepare the SDS manifesto and during the Spring of 1962, he sent out drafts of the documents. (pp. 130-131)

The official SDS founding convention was held 6/11-15/62 at the FDR Labor Center at Port Huron. It was attended by 59 individuals, including 43 with votes representing 11 functioning SDS groups. There were five voting members from Ann Arbor, thirteen from New York City,

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three from Oberlin, three from John Hopkins, two from Swarthmore, and one from Earlham College. Vassar was represented by proxies. Other voting members, like Tim Jenkins, Bob Zellner, Jim Monsonis, and Casey (Mrs. Tom) Hayden, were not from campuses but were associated with SNCC. (p. 131)

The SDS convention voted to seat a representative from the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (the forerunner of the DuBois Clubs) and elected Steve Max, son of a communist party leader, as field secretary. These developments and portions of the Port Huron Statement, which appeared conciliatory to the Soviet Union, enraged the LID which threatened to fire the elected SDS staff and to take over supervision of SDS. After a number of meetings between SDS and LID leaders by 8/62 the LID agreed to permit the infant SDS to operate independently. Newfield credits the intercession of Socialist leaders Norman Thomas and Dr. Harold Taylor as enabling SDS to survive its birth trauma. (pp. 132-135)

In 1962 Newfield states SDS consisted of 200 committed activists and ten functioning campus chapters with a cramped office on East 19 Street in Manhattan. By 6/63 SDS had 900 dues-paying members. (p. 136) In 4/63 Hayden, then SDS president, requested and received from United Automobile Workers President Walter Ruther \$5,000 to finance an "education and action program around economic issues." This turned out as the beginning of the Economic Research and Action Project (ERAP), the SDS jump from the campus into the ghetto where it organized poor whites. (pp. 136-137) ERAP generated the first factional cleavage in SDS between the "ghetto jumpers" and those concerned with the campus. During 1964, the ERAP faction led by Hayden came to dominate SDS; and the "coalitionists" and "intellectuals" became a minority. At the 1965 SDS convention held at Kewadin, Michigan, equality was restored as a result of the growing rage against the Vietnam War and by modest achievements in the ghetto. (p. 138)

By 10/65 SDS had become the largest of campus-based groups representing the New Left. SDS members like Steve Weissman and Eric Levine were at the head of the Berkeley Free Speech Movement. SDS organized a march of 20,000 on Washington, D. C., to protest Vietnam.

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The teach-in movement was born in Ann Arbor with the help of the biggest chapter of SDS. SDS was the first northern student group to begin community organization of the ghettos. SDS became SNCC's closest ally and defender. In the Autumn of 1965, SDS began organizing against the draft and was attacked by the Justice Department, the FBI, members of the U.S. Senate, and much of the Press. (pp. 116-117)

In 1965 SDS national headquarters were moved from New York City to Chicago where it was located in ten rooms on East 63rd Street in the Negro Woodlawn section. (p. 117)

On 10/15-16/65 an estimated 30,000 persons in 50 different cities marched in protest of the Vietnam War. The protest had been called by the Vietnam Day Committee in Berkeley, but the mass media got the notion SDS had triggered the demonstrations. National magazines and TV reporters flocked to SDS headquarters. The Attorney General announced an investigation of SDS. The President and Senators attacked SDS. SDS speakers were in demand for TV and campus appearances. SDS began to receive the greatest publicity in its history. At this time (1966) Newfield suggests only a fraction of SDS history has been written. (pp. 143-146)

The almost all white-middle class membership of SDS is estimated as of 4/1/66 at 5,500 distributed in 151 chapters in 31 states. At this time SDS National Secretary Paul Booth estimated that for every SDS member five others take part in SDS activity without paying dues. Also, 300 SDS members were considered to be members of faculties. (p. 118)

Newfield distinguishes by type the SDS membership in 1966 as follows:

1. Members on small local campuses in the Midwest and far West who are vaguely liberal, politically unsophisticated, idealistic, and moderates.

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2. The "Old Guard" consisting of students who founded the organization in 1962 and who are all earnest political intellectuals.

3. The "apolitical hipster-anarchist camp" who joined SDS in opposition to the Vietnam War and who wear long hair, smoke pot, dig rock and roll, and like to hobo around the country.

4. The 75 full-time organizers working on ghetto projects who exist independently of SDS in ERAP. These are patient about social change, but embittered at the plight of the poor and victimized.

5. The largest group, the ordinary career-oriented liberal intellectuals on the major Eastern campuses. (pp. 118-120)

In 1966 there were ten ERAP projects in Chicago, Appalachia, New Haven, Newark, Chester, Baltimore, Oakland, Boston, and Cairo. (p. 138) SDS's Chicago project became known as JOIN (Jobs or Income Now). (p. 143)

Newfield describes newer SDS members as suffering from anti-intellectualism with no background in scientific, philosophical, or radical literature. (p. 120)

According to Newfield, the SDS attitude towards communism can be misunderstood. He describes SDS as noncommunist rather than anticommunist, stating its leadership is more antagonistic to red-baiters than reds. He contends SDS will not exclude anyone from membership and will not engage in anticommunist rhetoric. (p. 128)

SDS Leaders

Newfield states (1966) there is no one SDS leader and the organization's power is shared by a National Council of 35 and the "Chicago kernel" of about 15 who control the national office. He describes SDS "non-leaders" as follows:

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Tom Hayden, "The Revolutionary," the SDS's first president and primary drafter of the Port Huron Statement. Hayden was the SDS architect of strategy of community organization of the ghettos. In 1962 Hayden, then 22, celebrated his birthday in jail in Albany, Georgia. He was then a moderate. Over the years Hayden's politics grew increasingly more revolutionary and bitter and he lost faith in cooperating with liberals and socialists. His experiences in the South (in voter registration) deepened his radicalism and organizational infighting with adult leaders and alienated him from the bureaucratic, more anticommunist, Old Left. In 1966, although considered an idol of new SDS recruits, he kept away from national meetings and fled from his leadership role. Newfield states few in the New Left combine Hayden's innovative intellect, sensitivity to experience, and writing craftsmanship. Newfield believes Hayden's Catholic upbringing explains, in part, his absolutist radicalism. (pp. 121-122)

Carl Oglesby, "The Romantic," a bearded, slouched, father of three, who was the president of SDS in 1966, was born in Akron in 1935 of working class and later divorced parents. He attended Kent State University and dropped out to spend a year in Greenwich Village before returning to earn a degree. He began to write plays and one was produced by a theater group in Dallas, one read at Actors Studio in New York, and two produced at the University of Michigan. As of 6/65 he was earning \$12,000 a year with Bendix Systems Division at Ann Arbor when he quit to become SDS president, elected over four rivals. (pp. 122-124)

Paul Booth, "The Realist," the boyish-looking, 22-year-old (in 1966) SDS national secretary. In 1962, while a freshman at Swarthmore, he was a delegate to the SDS founding convention at Port Huron. He was a liberal democrat involved with the National Student Association who had worked in John Kennedy's 1960 campaign. His parents were influential members of Americans for Democratic Action. Booth is extremely political and can name almost all of the 435 Congressmen. He was working as an organizer for the SDS community project in Oakland when, in 1965, he was drafted to bring "order and politics" to SDS as its national secretary. (p. 124)

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Progressive Labor Movement (PL)

Newfield distinguishes between the New Left and the so-called "Hereditary Left" which he contends is the fringe centered around PL which, in turn, has its roots in the "Old Left" of the Young Communist League and the Labor Youth League. (p. 149) The PL differs from and is antithetical to the New Left, according to Newfield, as follows:

1. PL believes in violence and the New Left doesn't.
2. PL adheres to strict Marxist-Leninist principles which drives it to hair-splitting hatred of Trotskyites, New Left "heretics" and CP "opportunists and revisionists."
3. PL demands complete bureaucratic discipline and will not tolerate factions and cliques.
4. PL is conspiracy-oriented, involved in secret meetings and underground and infiltration activities of a clandestine nature, while SDS is informal, communitarian, and warm.
5. PL is puritanical and reactionary in cultural tastes.
6. PL is dominated by an ideology shaped by the Chinese, Soviet, and Cuban revolutions, while the New Left's politics are totally a response to domestic issues.
7. PL views itself as the guerrilla vanguard of the revolution with a mission of increasing "revolutionary consciousness" among the workers in preparation for the fall of capitalism. In contrast, the New Left sees capitalism as flexible and durable and capable of absorbing dissenters.
8. PL views the Negro as part of the "international anti-imperialist movement" and thus supports black nationalism. At its 1965 convention PL struck the word "Negro" from its vocabulary, replacing it with "Afro-American" or "Black." (pp. 150-153)

PL was formed by dissidents within the CPUSA who, during the late 1950's, were critical of the Party's cautious, reformist direction. They argued it was impossible to achieve a peaceful or electoral transition to "socialism," urged the Party's revisionist policy be replaced with a revolutionary policy, that the Party change its name, move its headquarters

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BY JACK NEWFIELD
105-63473

from New York to Chicago, and that key members go underground to begin terrorist activities. In 12/61 the CP began to expel these "ultra-Leftists" for "dissolutionism," "adventurism," and as being "agents of the Albanian Party" (a premature, but politically wise reference to Maoists). (pp. 154-155)

Among the group of about 25 purged from the CP in late 1961 and early 1962 were the following who, today (1966), represent the PL's unchanging leadership:

1. Milton Rosen, "The Ideologue," balding, plump, and 40, PLP chairman and father figure who had been a member of the CP National Committee and the Party's New York State labor chairman.
2. Mort Scheer, "The Organizer," PL vice chairman responsible for West Coast operations and editor of the weekly "Spark."
3. Bill Epton, "The Negro," and the Harlem chairman of PL.
4. Fred Jerome, "The Propagandist," son of V.J. Jerome, the CP's cultural commissar. He attended City College of New York where he was Phi Beta Kappa and editor of the student newspaper, and joined the LYL at 16 and the CP at 22. He edited the magazine "Progressive Labor" and later the PL weekly "Challenge." By 1965 he was suffering from an ulcer and his comrades claimed he was "underground."
5. Jake Rosen (no relation to Milton), a college classmate of Jerome who was alleged by PL to also have gone "underground."
6. Sue Warren (pp. 155-157).

PL began with publication of the monthly "Progressive Labor" in 3/62. On 7/1/62 the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) was founded at the Hotel Diplomat in New York City and a 14-member coordinating committee was set up with Rosen as chairman. By the middle of 1964 PLM had grown to about 600 members. While the leadership remained static, the base was like a revolving door. PLM was able to recruit on campuses during the period of upsurge in radicalism and it gained respect after sponsoring two illegal student trips to Cuba (which resulted in the recruitment of 50 members). The M2M was set up by PLM as an anti-imperialist umbrella. (pp. 157-160)

Memorandum to Mr. R. D. Cotter
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"A PROPHETIC MINORITY"
BY JACK NEWFIELD
105-63473

Newfield contends two events helped break down whatever individualism and openness exist in PL:

1. The organization's role in the Harlem riots which led to the indictment of Epton and Grand Jury harassment which resulted in the citing of almost a dozen members for contempt. PL activities during the riot were clearly irresponsible and provocative, but the counteraction by New York City authorities only fed the fanaticism of PL, driving it further into a Marxist-Leninist fantasy world.
2. The purging in 3/65 of PL activist Philip Abbott Luce as an FBI informer. Luce claimed he had quit six weeks before his expulsion. PL reacted to the Luce episode in classic Stalinist fashion. (pp. 161-167)

W. E. B. DuBois Clubs (DBC)

Newfield claims the DBC, although they deny it, are viewed by everyone from PL to the FBI as the youth wing of the CP. He describes them as part of the Hereditary Left with their leadership dominated by children of communists, i.e., the offspring of Herbert Aptheker, Eugene Dennis, Vincent Hallinan, James Forest, Saul Wachter, Roscoe Proctor, etc. DBC perceives the world through the eyes of the CP circa 1934. They are an anachronism, pro-labor, pro-Russia, and pro-democratic party when the New Radicals consider all three conservative, worn out, and out of touch with the people. (pp. 168-169)

The DBC were formed at a convention in San Francisco, 6/19-21/64. They have (as of 1966) about 1,500 members concentrated in the Bay Area of San Francisco and in New York City. Newfield describes DBC members as disciplined and middle class, but lacking the anger and total rebellion of the New Left types. DBC members are mechanical and uncreative in their thinking and seem dependent upon their memorized and vulgarized Marxism for understanding. According to Newfield, "There is an almost tragic desire on the part of the DBC leaders to be a part of the New Left while their Old Left style keeps them alien to the intuitive swingers of SNCC and SDS. It's a little like watching a middle-aged woman in a corset trying to do the frug." (pp. 167-174)

Memorandum to Mr. R. D. Cotter
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"A PROPHETIC MINORITY"
BY JACK NEWFIELD
105-63473

The Generation Gap

In this chapter (pp. 177-204) Newfield, in a shotgun manner, endeavors to define and analyze the Adult Left as it relates to the New Left. He breaks the Adult Left down into four groups: (1) ex-radicals; (2) Social Democrats; (3) the Romantic Left; and (4) the Humanist Liberals. (pp. 183-184) He describes a study of 280 activists at Berkeley that revealed them to be above average in intelligence and commitment to learning (pp. 183-184). The background of Staughton Lynd, described by Newfield as the leader of the Romantic Left, is detailed with critical commentary. Newfield notes that Lynd has been described correctly by "The New York Times" magazine as the "elder statesman and doyen theoretician of the New Left." (pp. 194-199)

The Future

In his concluding chapter Newfield indicates the possibility of political fissures existing in the New Left which could be poisoned by black nationalism or exhausted by unfocused activism. Nevertheless, he predicts the New Left will grow and become more uncomfortably radical, SDS will be the chief repository of the radical mood, and the New Left will be the umbrella under which indigenous decentralized movements will grow. He comments "national organizations are not the style of anarchists and improvisers." (pp. 207-209)

Newfield describes as possible pitfalls which may dilute the growth of the New Left (1) the rising tide of domestic McCarthyism which parallels the escalation of the Vietnam War and (2) the culture's sponge-like genius for either absorbing or merchandizing all dissent. ("To be a radical in America today is like trying to punch your way out of a cage made of marshmallow.") (pp. 209-212)

Attached is a critical review of Newfield's book by Elliot Carlson, which appeared in "The Wall Street Journal" edition of 1/12/67.

The Bookshelf

A Thin Analysis of the 'New Left'

American youth has no tradition of radicalism, a condition that led critics a decade ago to complain of a "silent generation." But the last few years have seen the emergence of a new type of committed, action-oriented student, alienated from "the system" and in revolt against his parents' middle-class values. Borrowing their inspiration from a mixture of old Utopian dreams, existential philosophy and the private rebellion of Beat Generation poets, students have formed groups to protest everything from IBM cards to racism, poverty and the Vietnam war.

Taken together these groups constitute the so-called New Left, that bewildering conglomerate of radicals, pacifists, anarchists, hipsters and miscellaneous others who hope to forge a mass movement that will transform American life. Lately "the movement" has seemed to founder. Berkeley radicals, who in 1964 paralyzed the campus, got nowhere last fall when they called another strike. Some white radicals have been soured by Stokely Carmichael's brand of black nationalism, and the complexities of the Vietnam war haven't yielded in the face of peace songs and protest marches.

But in "A Prophetic Minority," a description of "the growing mood and style of discontent" among young people, Jack Newfield contends the New Left will somehow affect the course of American history. It's the view of Mr. Newfield, a 28-year-old associate editor of the Village Voice newspaper in New York; that the highly moral radicals of today, through grass-roots insurgencies, will succeed where their highly ideological counterparts of the 1930s failed in reshaping American society.

Making this prophecy questionable, however, is the woefully inadequate analysis that underpins it. For example, Mr. Newfield isn't persuasive that the few methodologies offered by student leftists are appropriate, say, to the problems of the poor, who are striving toward the middle class position that radicals reject. Nor does the author perceive the threads, such as a conspiratorial view of American society,

binding together the old discredited ideologies and the new radicalism.

To prove the New Left is a break from the past, Mr. Newfield begins by distinguishing from it a phenomenon he calls the Hereditary Left, represented by the Maoist Progressive Labor Party and the Marxist W.E.B. DuBois Clubs. He dismisses these groups as "an ideological extension of the old 1930s Left." To the author the only genuinely New Left groups, set on forging a new vision of American society, are the militant Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, Berkeley Free Speech Movement, the leftist Students for a Democratic Society, for which, incidentally, he briefly worked, and the peace movement against the Vietnam war.

This distinction, however, blurs areas where the two Lefts merge, such as in operation of peace movement machinery, and obscures the tendencies of the past persisting in New Left groups. For example, both the SDS and SNCC refuse to exclude membership to Communists, a move they believe would be divisive to the movement. While this may not be a form of fellow-traveling; it does betray the new radicals' inability to learn from history. Rather than "new," as Mr. Newfield suggests, it was precisely the Popular Front view that there are "no enemies on the Left" that enabled Communists in the 1930s to feed the illusion that an essentially totalitarian movement was simply a continuation of the American tradition of reform.

But central to Mr. Newfield's thesis is the notion of a "generation gap," which he holds makes it hard for oldsters to grasp that the "anarchist spirit" of new radicals is simply incompatible with communism. Be that as it may, there are generational differences. For one thing, New Leftists are suspicious of all authority, including that of labor, whose emergence old radicals helped promote. Having given up on the worker as an agency of social change, new radicals apparently look to some kind of vague coalition between students and the poor. And unlike the ideologues of yesteryear, who believed the socialization of industry would usher in the millennium, student radicals today, the author concedes, find "programmatic goals (of) little interest."

According to Mr. Newfield, this is because the new radicalism is primarily an ethical revolt against centralized decisionmaking, manipulative bureaucracies and the "obvious inequities" of American life. This orientation, he observes, leads new radicals to pose only "absolute moral alternatives like love, justice, equality and freedom," rather than practical alternatives. The author doesn't explain, however, how radicals hope to translate these "absolutes" into reality.

Indeed, this absolutism leads the SDS, which runs its own antipoverty programs in ten cities, to shun coalitions with either unions or political parties, although, as the author notes, the group is seriously divided on this issue. Fearing absorption into the dreaded "establishment," SDS radicals apparently seek to mobilize the poor into vaguely defined "counter-institutions." While Mr. Newfield chides New Leftists for their romanticism and excessive concern with "moral purity," the poor may well wonder whether the "anti-coalitionist" approach serves their own best interests.

At no point does the author attempt to analyze the much-cherished concept of alienation, a word he stretches to cover most every form of youthful discontent. He simply accepts unexamined leftist complaints about "the military-industrial complex; the Power Elite; the multiversity with its IBM course cards . . . canned television laughter . . . computer marriages" and so on, which, by themselves, are simply a jumble of cliché-criticisms of American life.

Nor does Mr. Newfield adequately deal with the New Left's theory of the Vietnam war, which radicals tend to perceive simply as a product of an "increasingly corrupt" American society. There is nothing "new" in this provincial tendency, which resembles the isolationism of those radicals and liberals of the 1930s who, in their preoccupation with domestic ills, failed to come to terms with the complexities and balance-of-power realities of the outside world.

But if Mr. Newfield's slim volume fails to satisfy as either prophecy or analysis, it isn't completely without value. It does provide a readable introduction into the mentality of an embattled and ostensibly new social type who, the author claims, is giving this generation its "historical character."

—ELLIOT CARLSON

A Prophetic Minority by Jack Newfield. New American Library, 212 pages, \$4.75.

"THE WALL STREET JOURNAL"

1/12/67

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN RESEARCH SECTION, DOMINTEL

DATE: 9/17/70

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebulet dated 8/19/70.

The J.B.L. Lippincott Company in Philadelphia has no direct sales outlet and an inquiry reflects the "Holy Bible" described in referenced letter will not be available in the religious book stores until after 10/1/70.

Philadelphia will discreetly obtain a copy of this book at a religious store after October 1.

EX-117
[REC-34]

2 - Bureau (62-46855) 1C net. 712A, 945
1 - Philadelphia (100-33191) *AmB.*

CJW/km
(3)

62-46855-857
22 SEP 18 1970

RESEARCH *AmB.*



5010-108-01

244
60 SEP 24 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

A
SAC, New York (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section

9/21/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of each following book, for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

#1 *Rec'd 11-25-70*
AMB 1. "Radical Chic and the New Yellow Peril" by Tom Wolfe. New York; Farrar, Straus & Giroux; October, 1970; \$5.50 *MAU-MAKING THE FLAK CATCHERS * Title changed AMB.*

#2 *Rec'd 10-28-70*
AMB 2. "These Are the Good Old Days" by Michael Myerson. New York; Grossman; May 14, 1970; \$5.95

#3 *Rec'd 10-28-70*
AMB 3. "The Riot Makers" by Eugene Methvin. New Rochelle, New York; August, 1970; \$8.95

- 1 - Internal Security (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jgr
(6)

REC-36

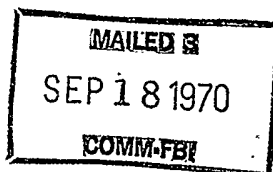
ST-111

62-46855-858
SEP 21 1970

NOTE:

Book #1 and book #2 requested by SA [redacted] Research Section, for research and reference purposes in connection with a project on the New Left. These books will be filed in Bureau Library. Book #3 requested by SA [redacted] New Left Groups Unit, ISS, DID, for review relating to work assignments; the book will be charged permanently to this Unit after carding by Bureau Library.

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



SEP 21 1970 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 9/4/70

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. E. R. Harrell

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
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Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: INQUIRY SENT THE DIRECTOR FROM
NORMAN F. DACEY RELATIVE TO THE
BOOK "THE PLEDGE"

Reviews

By letter dated 8/31/70 Norman F. Dacey has asked for the Director's comment regarding the claim of Leonard Slater in his book, "The Pledge," that violations of U.S. laws in connection with arming of Palestinian Jews during period 1946-48 took place with the knowledge and implied consent of the Director. Attached is reply to Dacey.

"The Pledge" by Leonard Slater details operations of Zionist elements in the U.S. with objective of equipping people of Israel with arms for contemplated war subsequent to British withdrawal from Palestine. Slater is former correspondent and editor for Newsweek, NBC News, Time and McCall's magazines. No derogatory data regarding Slater in Bufiles. His brother-in-law, Richard Harris Moorsteen, was favorably investigated by us in 1969 for position with National Security Council.

Letter from Dacey indicates in addition to being an author he is president of financial institution in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He states he is writing a book on Palestine in which he discusses charges made in "The Pledge" and intends to use the Director's comments in this book.

In 1968, our special coverage of the United Arab Republic Mission to the United Nations revealed Dacey in contact with Arab and Israeli officials relative to peace negotiations.

Review of "The Pledge" shows matter Dacey referring to is contact of Director by Robert Nathan, well-known economist and former member of the War Production Board during early 1940's, as well as Deputy Director, Office of War Mobilization. The book alleges during contact with Director, Nathan made reference to FBI's cooperating with Royal Canadian Mounted Police in identifying sources and persons involved in smuggling between U.S. and

Enclosures - 2 sent 8-9-70

JRW:bjp
(6)

*Bufiles do not set forth any other pertinent information regarding Dacey.

REC-3

62-46855-

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED

133 SEP 16 1970

ST-112

8 OCT 1 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: INQUIRY SENT THE DIRECTOR FROM
NORMAN F. DACEY RELATIVE TO THE
BOOK "THE PLEDGE"

Canada in connection with arms shipments to Israel. Nathan contends such operations were not exactly legal but some important people could be hurt if FBI continued cooperation with RCMP. Since arms were not to be used in or against U.S., the Director allegedly indicated sympathy and that he would cooperate.

Bureau files contain memorandum 3/19/47 (attached) showing that Nathan did see the Director on 3/17/47 concerning alleged FBI investigation of one Harry Levine in a matter relating to illegal shipment of dyes and equipment into the U.S. The Director advised Nathan we were not making any such investigation but it was being conducted by the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department. The Director neither directly nor by implication gave his consent for any operations which might involve violations of laws.

ACTION:

Recognizing that Dacey asked for the Director's comment, which he would include in his forthcoming book, it is recommended attached reply be sent to Dacey in which it is stated that the Director did not give his actual or implied consent to anyone for activities which might constitute violations of laws.

John W. H. OK H. H. V. B.

Norman F. Dancy & Associates, Inc.

FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS • TRUSTEES • MUTUAL FUNDS

50 Sailors Lane
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT 06603
335-3102

August 31, 1970

Mr. Allen
Mr. Brennan
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Book Reviews

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The recently-issued book, THE PLEDGE, by Leonard Slater, details the operations of the Jewish Agency in this country in the years 1946-7-8 in pursuit of Zionist object of arming the Palestinian Jews prior to the establishment of the state of Israel.

Within the past two weeks, newspaper accounts have reported the book's claim that you were apprised of the operation and had given your implied consent to its continuance. I am sure that in the circumstances, the book and its claims have come to your personal attention.

Pursuant to the objectives of the operation, alien nationals worked within the United States to subvert the laws of the land. Incidental to this, they recruited large numbers of American citizens (a) to raise millions of dollars to finance the effort, (b) to exert financial and legal influence in aid of the scheme, (c) to recruit and train American citizens to fight in the armed force of Haganah and the Irgun Zvail Leumi.

They purchased and illegally exported to Palestine millions of guns and ammunition and the machinery for manufacturing the same, aircraft and naval vessels - in short, military supplies of every kind. Teams roamed the country in automobiles driving from town to town buying gunpowder and other explosives - a menace on the highway. The explosives and other war materials were concealed within other articles (e.g. TNT packed inside drums of clay) mislabeled and shipped out of the country under export licenses granted for materials ostensibly for peacetime use. Many a merchant ship sailed from an American port with a cargo of deadly explosives marked "used industrial machinery." One shudders at the risks to which such ships and other shipping and the port cities from which they sailed, were exposed all unknowing.

The book reports that among those American citizens who participated in this illegal activity were some fifteen members of the Bar, sworn to uphold the law. One lawyer directed a training school for Haganah recruits right in New York City!

SEP 14 1970

65598

ORIGINAL FILE

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director

-2-

August 31, 1970

I am a writer. My last book was the No. 1 best-seller in America. The initial printing of 100,000 copies of a new book to be released September 15 assures it of best-seller status, too. I am now doing a book on Palestine for release in March in which I discuss the charges made in THE PLEDGE and relate them to the laws of the land. The author's claim that these wholesale violations of the law took place with your knowledge and with your implied consent is a very serious one. I respectfully ask for your comment, which comment I shall include in my book.

Thank you for your help.

Very truly yours,



b6
b7C

dko

P.S. A handful of lower-echelon individuals were charged in 1950 with exporting without a license and stood trial but only one received a jail sentence. Others were fined or acquitted. My inquiry relates to the higher-echelon people, including members of the Bar.

File ✓
10-19-70
AMB

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. E. R. Harrell

September 8, 1970

b6
b7c

for 62-44855-860
[redacted] at
Norman F. Dacey and Associates, Inc.
50 Sailors Lane
Bridgeport, Connecticut 06603

Dear [redacted]

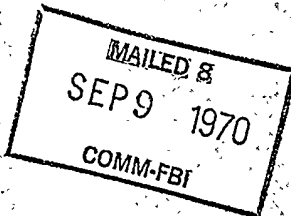
Reference is made to your letter of August 31, 1970, in which you have asked for my comment with regard to newspaper accounts reporting that during the period 1946 to 1948 certain operations were being carried out in this country by the Jewish Agency and that I had given my implied consent to the continuance of such operations.

You are advised that at no time did I give my actual or implied consent to anyone with regard to any operations of the Jewish Agency or any other organization, which might constitute violations of any laws.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



JRW:bjp
(7)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. R. Wannall to Mr. C. D. Brennan, dated 9/4/70, captioned "Inquiry sent the Director from Norman F. Dacey relative to the book 'The Pledge,' prepared by JRW:bjp.

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

65598 - 1

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 8/27/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-6898)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 8/4/70.

Enclosed is one copy of "Institutes in Transition,"
a study by Dr. HAROLD HODGKINSON, Project Director, Center
for Research and Development for Higher Education, University
of California, Berkeley, as requested in referenced letter.

REC-53

62-46855-861
8 OCT 2 1970

EX-103

Encl. retained temp.
in Research Sec. V.
Will be filed in Bu. file.
later. 9-10-70 Amb.
2 - Bureau (Encls. 1) (RM)
1 - San Francisco
RSB/scc
(3)

ENCLOSURE

264
28 OCT 12 1970



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Director, FBI

9/27/70

SAC, Columbia (44-289)

HENRY MORRELL ADDY; ET AL,
HIGHWAY PATROLMEN, ORANGEBURG, S.C.;
DELANO MIDDLETON; ET AL - VICTIMS
CR; RM

Jack Nelson
Jack Bass

Book Reviews

Re Bureau telephone call 9/26/70 which requested an analysis and comments on the book "The Orangeburg Massacre" by JACK NELSON and JACK BASS.

It is obvious that the book "The Orangeburg Massacre" is a direct attack upon the Director to discredit and destroy the effectiveness of the FBI.

The authors' source material was obviously limited to CHAD QUAINANCE's version of the Bureau's investigation of this incident. CHAD QUAINANCE, a former Departmental attorney, expressed inaccurate and malicious allegations against the handling of this investigation approximately one year ago.

The theme of the authors throughout "The Orangeburg Massacre" is clearly stated on page 228, where they point out that close working relationship between the FBI Agents and the police, coupled with the attitudes of its Director, J. EDGAR HOOVER, has led Civil Rights leaders to view the FBI in the South as an extension of the all-white state and local police apparatus. This is further borne out by their criticism of the Director's description of MARTIN LUTHER KING as "the most notorious liar in the country", and his statement that the Civil Rights movement has been infiltrated by Communists.

The only conclusion a naive reader of this book could draw from the countless deliberate lies is that the FBI is either unwilling or unable to conduct a completely unbiased investigation of Civil Rights violations.

The following are specific refutations to the inaccuracies contained in the book:

EX-110

REC 37

62-46255-802
NOT RECORDED

47 OCT 6 1970

2 - Bureau

55 OCT 13 1970

JFM:ecm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-38410-204

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

ATT.: TRAINING DIVISION

DATE: 6/17/70

FROM : SAC, Atlanta (80-633)

SUBJECT: CHIEF OF POLICE HERBERT JENKINS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Attached is a copy of a book entitled "Keeping the Peace" by HERBERT JENKINS, Chief of Police, Atlanta, Georgia. The book is being released this week and is being published by HARPER & ROW, Publishers. It carries Library of Congress Catalog Card #72-95967.

References to Director HOOVER and the FBI are set forth in the index.

REVIEWS
This book is being furnished Bureau for information and completion of Bureau file. No additional action contemplated by Atlanta.

b6
b7C

Supt. [redacted] of the Atlanta PD confidentially advised me that he, Supt. [redacted] Chief JENKINS' son, HERBERT J. JENKINS, JR. (Former Special Agent, FBI) compiled the material for the book and audited material, that Chief JENKINS' son practically wrote the book.

b6
b7C

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
183 JUL 23 1970

2 Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 Atlanta

FVH:hs
(3)

SEP 10 1970

RECEIVED

ORIGINAL FILED IN

94-28535-37
65499

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 6/2-/70

FROM : Mr. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW "KEEPING THE IMAGE,"
BY HERBERT JENKINS, CHIEF OF POLICE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, HARPER & ROW PUBLISHERS

There are a number of references to Director and FBI in the above titled book as follows:

Pg. 21: After becoming Chief, Jenkins toured various police departments and found that "much needed to be done." He said FBI was only agency he could turn to. Jenkins states: "...its eminent director, J. Edgar Hoover, possessed a legendary pre-eminence in the field of law enforcement and I was convinced after my tour that this respect was well earned." He said that on other travels about the country he had "heard police officials give the FBI hell for just about everything."

Pg. 22: "The main complaint was that the FBI was always poking its nose into civil rights cases involving the charge of police brutality and it was the general police view in those days that the FBI was somewhat left wing.....!" Regardless of such derogatory statements, Jenkins then states: "...I was to get assistance in modernizing the Atlanta Police Department I had to turn to the FBI...I felt like the dean of men at State College calling on the president of Harvard when I went in for my interview with the FBI director." Jenkins said he thought he would encounter a quietly efficient, stern lawman but described his interview as follows: "My preconceived image did not quite match the actual person, however. When I entered his office, Mr. Hoover jumped up and greeted me cordially--bouncing around the room with the enthusiasm of a teen-ager. He lit into the subject of law enforcement and talked for two hours straight. When I came out of his office I had received a thorough lecture on what was wrong with law enforcement in the United States. Mr. Hoover was aware of the deficiencies and needs of local police departments and pledged the full cooperation of the FBI in helping the police in Atlanta modernize."

Pg. 23: "Regularly after that Atlanta police officers attended the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C., and took the twelve-week course there, designed for instructors."

Pg. 108: Jenkins says: "J. Edgar Hoover has testified that the FBI failed to recover any evidence of conspiracy in the civil disorders occurring through 1968."

1 - Mr. DeLoach

- Miss Gandy

1 - Mr. Bishop

- Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Casper

1 - Mr. Mohr CONTINUED

BMS: [initials]

SEP 10 1970

JUL 23 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-388-35-38 65499-2

1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - [REDACTED]

b6
b7c

Mr. C. D. Brennan

July 28, 1970

1 - Mr. Preusse
1 - Miss Muir

R. L. Shackelford

BOOK REVIEW

"THE STUDENT REVOLUTION
(A Global Confrontation),"
BY JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Captioned book, published in early 1970 by W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., New York City, and written by Joseph A. Califano, Jr., who was Special Assistant to former President Lyndon B. Johnson, is result of study made by Califano during trip under Ford Foundation grant to 10 countries to look at question of youth and establishment abroad. He visited Europe, Africa, Middle East, and Asia, and found in India, Kenya, Tanzania, and Israel student unrest low and most students imbued with desire to help build their undeveloped nations. In Japan and Western European countries, student unrest high, and elements causing same are those present in U.S., with 4 major distinctions: 1) no black-white racial tensions abroad; 2) no drug problem in universities abroad and no significant hippie element; 3) Vietnam War issue abroad not aggravated by draft problem; 4) no marked tendency among adults abroad to look upon student unrest as part of international (or national) conspiracy. He sets forth following steps to combat student revolution: 1) curb crisis of belief, which students undergoing as result of elders not "practicing what they preach," by identifying basic levels of value which generations share; 2) give students greater measure of real control over their lives, i.e. representation on local draft boards, voice at highest level of Federal Government which sets educational policy, greater roles in government of universities, more control over Government and over such programs as VISTA and Peace Corps; 3) major political parties must focus attention on political interests of students; 4) business and Government should cease to require college degrees for thousands of jobs, thus decreasing student population; 5) governing administrations at all levels must provide resources necessary to finance burdens placed on schools by student population explosion. Book contains no reference to FBI.

ACTION: None. For information.

LM/lm

(8)

161-3117

62-46855 (Book Review file)

NOT RECORDED

20 AUG 14 1970

DETAILS - Page Two

56 AUG 18 1970

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE STUDENT REVOLUTION
(A Global Confrontation)"
BY JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.

DETAILS:

The Author

Thirty-nine year old Joseph A. Califano, Jr., an attorney, was Special Assistant to former President Lyndon B. Johnson from July, 1965, until the President left office. He served as a commissioned officer in the United States Navy from July, 1955, until October, 1958, and was employed as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense and Deputy Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense, Washington, D. C., immediately prior to his appointment as Special Assistant to the President. Califano has been a very valuable contact of the Bureau and has expressed a high regard for the Director and the Bureau.

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

To quote the author, captioned book, published in early 1970, "grows out of deep concern about the relationship between the young, particularly the college students, and the adult establishment." Two days after President Johnson left office, Califano departed, under a Ford Foundation grant, on a trip to ten countries to look at the question of youth and the establishment abroad. He visited Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, excluding Latin America "because many other writers had examined the problems of the Latin American students." He found that the Japanese and Western European scale of student unrest is nowhere approached in India, Kenya, Tanzania and Israel. All of the latter countries are in a state of development where trained young people are desperately needed and immediately employed in the public or private sector, but always where their country needs talent and almost always in a way in which they feel they are contributing to making their nation better. Israeli students, in particular, are consumed with a desire to help build their nation; however, it is to be noted that all male citizens of Israel go into the military for three years at age 18--thus, the typical Israeli college freshman is approximately the same age as the typical American college graduate. In addition to their maturity and military service, almost all Israeli students have been touched personally by war during their lives and are much closer than their European colleagues to the reality of survival in a very explosive situation.

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Califano found the following common elements in Japan and Western European countries: 1) The number of hard-core radical students is quite small but with power to create serious problems, through control and mobilization of institutions and other students. 2) The objectives of radical students, with the exception of destruction, are fuzzy, if they exist at all, but are directed at the whole fabric of modern society, not merely at the universities. 3) Radical students verbally spout romantic notions of Mao, Castro, Guevara, and Marcuse and--in Italy--some of the old anarchists, but the vast majority of students are in a profound crisis of belief in that they simply do not know what to believe, and it is this crisis that provides the nerve for radical students to touch. 4) Affluence is unquestionably a significant factor in student unrest. Students for the most part do not have to concern themselves in terms of their ability to eat, live in a decent place, clothe themselves, and have a fair share of luxuries; hence, they are free to turn their energies to other concerns. Upper middle-class students are at the forefront of the rebels. 5) In asserting the need for more individual freedom from the complexities of technological urban life, the young have struck an immensely appealing chord across post-industrial societies around the world because, to a great extent, the students are youthful reflections of so many problems of the modern adult world's crisis of authority and belief. 6) University conditions are often abominable, staggered by the student population explosion. Most undesirable of these conditions are: a) Overcrowding. Professors maintain a high percentage of students are not mentally equipped to be there, a situation which forces professors to teach toward the middle of the class, leaving the brighter students unchallenged; b) Decreasing academic standards for young teachers, resulting in a combustible mixture of frustrated students and too many incompetent young professors, both placed into an obsolete university environment in which they do not belong; c) Teachers spend too much time and energy writing books, consulting governments and corporations, in seminars away from the university, etc. Teaching has been the least of the various duties, and the students "have just become fed up;" however, Califano does not overlook the fact that students are spoiled and that parents are asking the university to do for their children what they themselves have failed or neglected to do. 7) The traditional left, center, and right parties have abandoned the student as an object of political interest and have refused to give universities the resources and support needed to meet the demands of the student population explosion. 8) Immediate situations that precipitate riots are remarkably similar: first, take a small group of hard-core radical students constantly probing for an issue to broaden their base of

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"THE STUDENT REVOLUTION
(A Global Confrontation)"

BY JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.

support; second, take instant communications, at least within the immediate geographic area of the incident; third, toss in a mistake by the established authorities. 9) No evidence found of international conspiracy among students except for occasional assertions that Chinese Communists were putting funds into radical student movements. Similarity in student techniques around the world is striking, but it is largely attributable to the enormous impact of the media, particularly television, and the increase in student travel--two powerful elements at work which may result in international conspiracy.

Califano noted 4 major distinctions in analyzing what relevance student uprisings abroad hold for the United States: 1) There were no black-white racial tensions at the universities abroad. 2) There is no drug problem at the universities abroad and no significant hippie element. 3) The Vietnam War issue is a source of profound distress here and abroad, but abroad it is not aggravated by a draft problem. 4) There is no marked tendency among adults abroad to look upon their student unrest as part of some international (or even national) conspiracy.

As for similarities in this analysis of relevance, Califano feels that most of the common elements of student unrest listed above are also present in the United States and sets forth the following steps he believes must be taken to combat this revolution:

1. "We must recognize that the young of our country are experiencing a profound crisis of belief," the major cause of which Califano states is the hypocrisy they see in their elders, who do not live by what they teach the young. He states the students must be shown that some of their questions can be answered and that where they can't, change is not only possible but much more right and enduring by peaceful means than by violence; however, because of an enormous amount of mutual suspicion between adult America and its youth (which Califano states far exceeds anything he found abroad), the trust essential for the solution of any difficult problem between the two is simply not present. Califano feels that the first step may be an identification of some basic level of values that the generations share--a recognition, for example, by each that the other is seeking honest answers and is entitled to some measure of respect.

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2. "The students must be given a greater measure of real control over their own lives and the things which affect their lives--in their words, 'a piece of the action.'" Califano advocates representation by young Americans on local draft boards; a voice at the highest level of Federal Government which sets educational policy--with more than one student taking part in the decisions of the Commissioner of Education and perhaps the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; a greater role in the government of the universities of which they are a part; more control over their Government and over the public and private programs designed to channel their energies more constructively--for example, the 18-year-old vote, and to even further, Califano believes recent college graduates should be given the opportunity to run programs such as the Peace Corps and VISTA, basing this belief on the hypothesis that if a 21-year-old can be president of a student body of 50,000 students, he should be able to handle a few thousand VISTA volunteers--and in order to make more high level positions available to the youth of America, Califano recommends a vast change in Civil Service regulations.

3. "It is imperative that the major political parties focus energy and attention on the political interests of the students." Califano asserts that with the exception of Senators like Robert Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy, neither the Democratic nor Republican Party has done anything to attract and interest the student while he is in college. Here, again, he stresses the importance of the 18-year-old vote but states this alone will not do it (he fails to state what will) and that failure of the major political parties to attract vigorous and bright students will only enlarge the vacuum for radicals.

4. "We must face the fact that a four-year university education is not appropriate, necessary, or fulfilling for every American boy and girl. Indeed, in many cases, it can be counter-productive for the individual and destructive for society." This, according to Califano, is one of the most relevant lessons of West European and Japanese experience. They have increased their university population far beyond their national needs and the needs of their individual citizens for fulfillment--and, Califano states, "We appear to be hell-bent on the same course." His remedy for this is the suggestion that business and government (in the employer role) should take a look at the thousands of jobs for which they now

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE STUDENT REVOLUTION
(A Global Confrontation)"
BY JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.

require a college degree and establish more realistic qualifications relating to the job. Where training is required, he believes business can provide it and probably more effectively than the universities. Since Califano provides no role in business or government for the college graduate except as head of programs such as VISTA or the Peace Corps, sitting on a draft board, or assisting high Government officials in the education field, it is probably just as well that his plans include decreasing the campus population, for it is obvious that even the most drastic change in Civil Service regulations could not create enough positions of this type to accommodate even a fraction of the number of recent graduates.

5. "The governing administrations--Federal, state, and local--must provide the resources necessary to finance the burdens placed on universities, high schools, and elementary schools by the student population explosion." Califano says our high schools already resemble the "overcrowded, obsolete physical plants of many universities of Europe and Japan and that unless substantial funds are forthcoming our universities will soon reach that stage, due to overcrowding, irrelevant courses, poor teachers, etc." "The Students for a Democratic Society already recognizes this," says Califano. "They have begun an attempt to organize the high schools of the country and have produced at least one pamphlet, 'High School Reform: Toward a Student Movement.'" Califano failed to point out that this pamphlet was written in December, 1965, when its author, Mark Kleiman, was a student at a southern California high school and when the SDS line was one of protest and had not progressed to resistance and on to its present stand of revolution. (It is interesting to note that Kleiman is now employed as a laborer at Dycraft, Inc., in Los Angeles, California, and has publicly stated that he chose this type of work so that he could have access to young laborers and infiltrate their minds against world imperialism and United States policy.)

It seems obvious in reviewing the set of demands laid down in the SDS pamphlet, i.e. creation of a joint student faculty council; rights of students and teachers to decide collectively upon their courses; no more than 25 persons in a class; an end to student police squads and oppressive attendance officers, replacing them with a voluntary honor system; the rights of students to take or not take courses, as they see fit; get parents active in PTA (although it was specifically pointed out that they must not be "co-opted" by their parents, they must lead them) that things must go the way of the students or not at all.

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"THE STUDENT REVOLUTION
(A Global Confrontation)"

BY JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.

In conclusion, Califano, with overwhelming originality, says that no one knows what the future will bring. "My main concern," he says, "is not that the students will rise up and destroy the country, but that, if we fail to give them the opportunity to effect peaceful change, we will turn so many of our most talented young Americans into alienated, unfulfilled adults." One wonders what is to become of the rest of us after youth has taken over the world.

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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/8/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

#1 *Rec'd 11-25-70 Amb* 1. "The Right to Say We" by Richard Zorza, Praeger, New York, paperback \$2.25 *Author*

Book 2. #2 *Rec'd 11-2-70 Amb* "The Orangeburg Massacre" by Jack Nelson and Jack Bass. World, New York, \$6.95, scheduled publication 10-23-70 *Author*

- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones (information)

AMB:jgr *jgr*
(6)

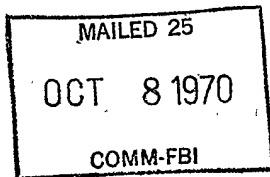
NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA [redacted] book #2 requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book #1, which reflects on issues that aroused students in schools throughout the country, will be used as reference for special projects now being conducted by Research. Book #2 will be reviewed -- authors are highly critical of FBI.

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OCT 8 1970

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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/12/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Violence and Social Change" by Henry Binen. University of Chicago Press, paperback, \$1.25 (if available), otherwise hard cover, \$4.50. *MSA*
2. "Studies of Revolution" by E. A. Carr. Universal Library, Grosset & Dunlap, New York, price not known. (First printing by Macmillan, London, 1950). *MSA*
3. "Politics of Violence: Revolution in Modern World" by Carl Leiden and Karl M. Schmidt. Prentice-Hall, \$5.95. *MSA*

AMB:Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:dlb *dlb*
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested by SC G. C. Moore, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Copies of these books, found in possession of killer of a Judge in California and used as guidebooks for black extremists, are necessary for review. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC-24

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EX-112

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1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - [redacted]

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Mr. C. D. Brennan

CONFIDENTIAL

September 24, 1970

R. L. Shackelford

1 - Mr. White
1 - Miss Muir

BOOK REVIEW

"UP AGAINST THE BRASS"

BY ANDREW DEAN STAPP

INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

#258,436

Classified by SP6 Bja/gcl

Declassify on: OADR 12/18/85

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Stapp, who is on Security Index, New York Office, is self-described as "revolutionary socialist" and has stated publicly, "I went into the Army specifically to organize resistance against U. S. imperialism." He received undesirable discharge from Army in 1968 following court-martial and hearing for "subversion and disloyalty." He is member of Workers World Party (WWP) and in 1967 founded American Servicemen's Union (ASU), backed by WWP and Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF). Stated purpose of ASU is "to organize servicemen against military and U. S. imperialism." Book is endorsed in glowing terms by Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester, U. S. Army (Ret.). Bureau files show Hester, since retirement in 1951, has publicly advocated soft policy toward Soviet Union and communist bloc; has lent his name to various organizations with communist and left-wing affiliations; visited East Germany in 1962 and 1968; and is known to correspond with East German officials. First two-thirds of book concerns Stapp's time in Army, 5/66-4/68. Last one-third of book begins, "I was out of the Army, but the fight against the Army had just begun." By 7/69 Stapp placed membership in ASU at 6,500 and stated that, with time and persistence, ASU plans to "shake the very foundations of American society." Bureau files show that although ASU headquarters very possibly has mailed membership cards to 6,500 members of Armed Forces, there is no leadership nor organization at any of the bases, no regular meetings held, and no plans for future action of any kind. Book contains several uncomplimentary references to FBI and Mr. Hoover; for example, Stapp states Mr. Hoover "calls others dangerous, yet he is one of the most dangerous men in the world." There are those, according to Stapp, "who wonder how one man is able, for 40 years and more, to survive every transfer of power, every shift of policy, and still maintain his grip on the pinnacle, inscrutable, answerable to no one, capable of preventing the least glimmer of publicity from entering his life, and above all, enforcing his will, by wiretap, by innuendo, by the subtle yet complete destruction of those who dare to oppose him."

ACTION: None. For information.

LM/lm

(9)

100-447382-

1 - 100-452079-(ASU)

① - 62-46855 (Book Review

File)

CONFIDENTIAL

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED

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DETAILS - Page Two

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-447382-77

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"UP AGAINST THE BRASS"
BY ANDREW DEAN STAPP

CONFIDENTIAL

DETAILS:

The Author

Twenty-six-year-old Andrew Dean Stapp is in Priority I, Security Index, New York Office. He was one of several hundred college students who burned their draft cards in 1965. Prosecution for this act was declined in view of his induction into the Armed Forces. Stapp is self-described as a "revolutionary socialist" and has stated publicly, "I went into the Army specifically to organize resistance against U. S. imperialism." He received an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Army effective April 19, 1968, following a court-martial for refusing to obey an unlawful order, i.e., to open his foot locker which contained radical left-wing literature, and, later, a Field Board hearing for "subversion and disloyalty." He was defended during the court martial by David Rein, attorney for the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and a former member of the Communist Party.

Stapp is a member of the Workers World Party (WWP) and until recently was on the WWP National Committee. In 1967, Stapp founded the American Servicemen's Union (ASU) and was given backing and aid in this effort by the WWP and Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF). The stated purpose of the ASU is "to organize servicemen against the military and U. S. imperialism." In a speech at a Black Panther Party Revolutionary Conference in July, 1969, at Oakland, California, Stapp stated, in part: "We have chapters on 60 large military installations in the U. S. and 40 overseas. Just as the Bolshevik Party organized through the Soviets in 1917 against the Czar and the repressions in Russia, the American Servicemen's Union is organizing within the U. S. imperialist Army. Right now the ASU is building an army within an army, a workers' militia inside the U. S. Army, and along with the Panthers and others we're going to make that revolution. Power to the people!"

In the Summer of 1968, Stapp became Editor-in-Chief of "The Bond--the Servicemen's Newspaper," an antiwar publication for the military published by YAWF.

FBI and Mr. Hoover Mentioned

There are numerous references to the FBI and Mr. Hoover in captioned book, some of which are set forth below:

Page 150: Relative to a visit by Stapp to Fort Hood in late August, 1968, after a protest demonstration of GIs during which 43 of them were arrested: "It was not difficult to figure out who had told the

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"UP AGAINST THE BRASS"
BY ANDREW DEAN STAPP

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

brass I was coming. Two of J. Edgar Hoover's sleuths had for weeks been standing outside the American Servicemen's Union office looking clumsy and trying to get the names of everyone who visited us. The FBI also had our phone bugged and was following me, though only J. Edgar knows why.

"A generation of Americans have now grown up under the shadow of this man. To many people it is a comforting shadow, an umbrella, as it were, symbolizing the incorruptible true-blue father figure protecting his children, warning them away from evil paths, directing them in the tread of those pioneers who made this country what it is. They are welcome to that image. There are others who feel less comforted, who wonder how one man is able, for forty years and more, to survive every transfer of power, every shift of policy, and still maintain his grip on the pinnacle, inscrutable, answerable to no one, capable of preventing the least glimmer of publicity from entering his life, and above all, enforcing his will, by wiretap, by innuendo, by the subtle yet complete destruction of those who dare to oppose him. He calls others dangerous, yet he is one of the most dangerous men in the world."

Page 169: "Of course, one thing most left-wing organizations have in common is harassment from the FBI. J. Edgar's political police are constantly on the snoop, trailing people, wiretapping phones, breaking into apartments and getting people fired from their jobs.

"It has been estimated, probably conservatively, that there are wiretaps on more than 20,000 phones in New York City alone. The Justice Department has admitted that Martin Luther King's phone was tapped. So was heavyweight champion Muhammed Ali's. When the Government set out to jail Jimmy Hoffa, head of the teamsters' union, wiretapping was only one of many methods it used.

"Supposedly, most of the information the FBI gathers by wiretapping can't be used against anyone. J. Edgar Hoover, however, has found a way to get around this inconvenience. His agents merely leak the information they have learned to the press, who then proceed to try the man in print. A questioner wrote to Parade, the Sunday supplement magazine, and asked if the wiretap on Martin Luther King's phone had provided evidence linking him to the Communist party. No, said Parade, which then proceeded to libel Dr. King by saying that the wiretap had proved that he had a rather "lively" sex life. Guess who fed that lie to Parade? And guess who was dead and couldn't defend himself?

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Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"UP AGAINST THE BRASS"
BY ANDREW DEAN STAPP

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Represented by the American Civil Liberties Union, the ASU has joined with eleven other organizations, and filed suit against J. Edgar Hoover to have the wiretaps taken off our phones. Even if we win, however, we do not expect Hoover to abide by the court's ruling, because J. Edgar Hoover is the law. But we can't allow ourselves to be intimidated. Too often in the past, movements have been paralyzed by fear of repression. Yet it is a fact that no mass movement has ever been crushed by police surveillance and infiltration.

"Nevertheless the FBI keeps trying. After 477 air-traffic controllers called in sick in June, 1969, to protest conditions caused by the greed of airlines that would land a plane every three seconds if they could get away with it, the FBI installed wiretaps on their union's phone. The Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization charged the FBI with 'union busting.'"

Endorsement of Book

The back cover of captioned book carries the following endorsement by Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester, U. S. Army (Ret.):

"Andy Stapp's Up Against the Brass is very well written and extremely interesting. It presents a somewhat new picture of our Military Establishment for the American people to note. In addition, the book offers a mirror for the military hierarchy to take a good, hard look at itself. It is certainly controversial and therefore provocative. It deserves to be widely read."

Hester is subject of Bureau file 100-374533 under the character of "IS-Cuba; SM-C." Following his retirement in 1951, he has been engaged in speaking tours and in writing articles in which he has advocated a soft policy toward the Soviet Union and communist bloc. He has lent his name to various organizations with communist and left-wing affiliations. His name appeared on a 1961 Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) membership list. He participated in the Christmas excursion to Cuba in December, 1960; has written articles which were published by the FPCC; and has spoken before FPCC groups. He traveled to Russia in 1957; spoke at the 8th World Youth Festival in Helsinki in 1962; visited East Germany in 1962 and 1968; and is known to correspond with East German officials. (C)

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Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"UP AGAINST THE BRASS"
BY ANDREW DEAN STAPP

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Book Review

Captioned book, published in mid-1970, consists of 192 pages, 129 of which concern Stapp's time in the U. S. Army, 5/13/66 to 4/19/68. Stapp's admitted purpose in joining the Army was to "organize from within" against U. S. imperialism, and during the approximately two years before he was dishonorably discharged he was court-martialed for refusing an order to turn over subversive literature and sentenced to 45 days at hard labor; 16 days later he was on trial again for "breaking restriction" and acquitted; while on leave in New York City in December, 1967, he founded the ASU, the avowed purpose of which is to get U. S. Army personnel all over the world to unite against the military and U. S. imperialism; in February, 1968, he faced a Field Board hearing for "subversion and disloyalty."

The last one-third of captioned book begins, "I was out of the Army, but the fight against the Army had just begun." Stapp immediately set up an office on Fifth Avenue in New York City and made it the headquarters of "The Bond" and ASU. He and an associate who had been discharged one week before he was began receiving requests to speak on college campuses for fees of from \$50 to \$200 with all expenses paid, which they readily accepted not only to fill the coffers of ASU without taxing GI members but also to get their views across to large numbers of young people, many of whom would soon be facing induction. Determined not to accept payment from the Union--in Stapp's words, "We were too well aware of how an ideal can be corrupted once somebody starts to profit from it."--they took part-time jobs at night to pay for food and rent. They then began mailing out Union membership cards to GI's who had told them they wanted to join, charging \$1.00 for a one-year membership. The author states that by the middle of May, 1968, less than one month after his discharge, ASU had "more than 1,000 members, representing some 75 bases both here and abroad."

And so, according to the author, the ASU grew, with members enlisting new members and, as Stapp puts it, "We were getting plenty of publicity, too," and cited a cover story in "Esquire," a full-page story in "Time" and an editorial in "The New York Post" as positive aids in increasing membership. Also, Stapp stated that ASU has a close, cordial and mutually beneficial relationship with a number of left-wing groups headquartered in New York City. He said, for example, that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) "channel many of their conscripted adherents into the ASU, and we recommend that ex-GIs about to enter college consider SDS."

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"UP AGAINST THE BRASS"

BY ANDREW DEAN STAPP

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Stapp claims that by January, 1969, the ASU had 4,500 card-carrying members and states: "There's a revolt in the Army, and the brass know it. The desertion rate has doubled in 1969, which means that more than 380,000 GIs will desert rather than go to Vietnam in the next two years if the war continues. What really worries the brass is that for the last year the desertion rate of GIs in Vietnam has stood at ten a day. Because of a war they neither want nor believe in, many of these soldiers have defected to the National Liberation Front for sanctuary. Hundreds of GIs have voluntarily gone over to the other side." Later, in July, 1969, he placed membership in ASU at 6,500 members.

Nevertheless, Stapp expressed disappointment that ASU had not grown more rapidly because he knew support among GIs was much broader than membership figures indicated. He felt it made ASU seem like a small group that the brass could wave away as unimportant. In his words, "After all, an outfit that can dismiss a quarter of a million Pentagon marchers as insignificant surely wasn't going to admit that they were impressed by a sixty-five-hundred-member union." On the other hand, Stapp was heartened that so young an organization as ASU had achieved a constantly growing membership from a "ready-made, ever-growing, never-ending supply of men and women whose very nature would turn away in revulsion from the military and what it stands for" and that ASU was so strong in the dedicated men who had entered the battle in the early stages of the fight. Understanding that theirs is a long-range goal, he plans, with time and persistence, to "shake the very foundations of American society."

Bureau files show that although ASU headquarters very possibly has mailed membership cards to 6,500 members of the Armed Forces, there is no leadership nor organization at any of the bases, no regular meetings held, and no plans for future action of any kind. The ASU could very well present a significant subversive threat to the Armed Forces were it to come under strong leadership and become organized.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

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Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 9/30/70

FROM : Mr. R. D. Cotter

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

1 - [Redacted]
1 - Administrative Policy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH SECTION

Folder

PURPOSE:

To evaluate Book Review Program and to set out its purposes and annual statistics.

BACKGROUND:

Book Review Control Desk, established 1/59, functions as central control for books to be purchased and maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to individual reviews. Records of book reviews maintained in control file 62-46855. Purchase of books brought to attention of Administrative Division. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service--it eliminates duplication in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for reference, and frequently alerts personnel to publication of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau.

STATISTICS:

During period of 9/29/69 through 9/30/70, a total of 152 books was received.

Total books reviewed -- 42

Total books received for reference purposes -- 110

The majority of the reviews conducted were done by the Racial Intelligence Section. These reviews concerned racial matters, a timely subject of investigation by the Bureau. Status report will be submitted next year.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Book Review Program be continued.

25 OCT 13 1970

AMB:sfw
54 OCT 19 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

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re
mh
SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/9/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

X "Psychic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain"
by Sheila Ostrander and Lynn Schroeder.
Prentice-Hall, 4/21/70, \$6.95

- 1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:mkz *mkz*
(6)

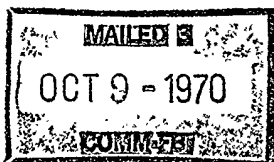
Rec'd 11-17-70
AMB

NOTE:

SA Lish Whitson, Soviet Section, DID, has requested book for use in continuing studies of defectors. After carding by Bureau Library, book will be retained temporarily in Soviet Section.

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REC-84

62-46855-867

19 OCT 13 1970 *LoR*

EX-103

10 OCT 2 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

22

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/27/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 -

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b7C

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Radical Left: The Abuse of Discontent,"
edited by William P. Gerberding and Duane E. Smith.
Houghton Mifflin Co.; September, 1970; \$8.95.

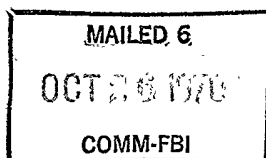
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

*Recd. 11-25-70
AMB.*

AMB:sfw
(5)
NOTE:

Special Agent Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, has requested book for use as reference material in assignment on special project. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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REC-32
EX-113

19 OCT 27 1970

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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: September 18, 1970

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: "PSYCHIC DISCOVERIES BEHIND
THE IRON CURTAIN" Book

BY: SHEILA OSTRANDER AND
LYNN SCHROEDER;
PRENTISS-HALL

All No locality

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Brennan, C.D. _____
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It is requested that a copy of the captioned book be obtained for the Soviet Section in connection with its continuing study of defectors.

The book concerns government sponsored research in Eastern Europe into psychic phenomena with implications of the use which can be put to such phenomena in the control of the human mind. According to the authors, the USSR and some satellite countries are performing in depth studies in this area.

ACTION:

Refer to Research Section so that book can be ordered.

- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. J. E. Gauzens
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. L. Whitson

LW:as
(6)

EX-103 REC-2

62-46855-869

OCT 30 1970

53 NOV 5 1970

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

gmk
TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Research Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division
FROM : SAC, NY (100-87235)

DATE: 10/22/70

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBult dated 10/8/70.

Enclosed is one copy of "BOOK
The Orangeburg Massacre"
by Jack Nelson and Jack Bass.

NO LOCALITY

NO LOCALITY

REC-20. 62-46855-878

NOV 3 1970

ENCLOSURE

*Filed in Bureau Library
AMB.*

- id*
② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - NY (100-87235)



5010-108

FPC:ohj
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NOV 17 1970

RESEARCH SECTION *AMB.*

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Research Section
Domestic Intelligence Division
FROM : SAC, NY (100-87235)

DATE: 10/23/70

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet dated 5/21/70, 7/6/70, 8/4/70, 8/19/70, 8/19/70 & 9/21/70.

Enclosed is ~~one~~ copy of the following Books.

- 1) ~~"The Politics of Unreason"~~ By Seymour Martin Lipset & Earl Raab. BOOK NO LOCALITY
- 2) ~~"Racism and the Class Struggle: Further Pages from a Black Worker's Notebook"~~ By James Boggs. BOOK NO LOCALITY
- 3) ~~"These are the Good Old Days"~~ By Michael Myerson. BOOK NO LOCALITY
- 4) ~~"The Riot Makers"~~ By Eugene Methuin. BOOK NO LOCALITY
- 5) ~~"The Black Panthers Speak"~~ edited By Philip S. Foner. BOOK NO LOCALITY
- 6) ~~"The International Thesaurus of Quotations"~~ compiled By Rhoda Thomas Tripp. BOOK NO LOCALITY

6 Encls to Bu Library
11-2-70, for carding
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REC-73 62-46855-871

12 NOV 13 1970

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 6)
NY (100-87235)

RPC: chj

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5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNREC COPY FILED IN

100-40203-
105-101858-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 11/4/70

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (66-3705)

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/2/70.

Forwarded herewith is one copy of the book,
"The Black Revolution", an Ebony Special Issue.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)

1 - Chicago

PHK:wmn

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11-9-70

AmB.

REC-34

NOV 6 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

NOV 18 1970

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMINTEL)

DATE: 11/5/70

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebuletts 8/19/70 and 9/2/70; Philadelphia letter dated 9/17/70.

In accordance with Bureau request in Bulet 9/2/70 the book "A Black Theology of Liberation" by JAMES H. CONE, published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, was discreetly obtained from the Westminster Book Store, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

The book is enclosed herewith to the Bureau.

Rebulet to Philadelphia dated 8/19/70 authorized the purchase of the "Holy Bible." An inquiry on 11/3/70 reflects this publication was not available in several religious book stores in Center City. However, an order for the publication was made and it should be available within the next two weeks.

LEAD

PHILADELPHIA:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

When available will forward the publication "Holy Bible" to the Bureau.

- 2- Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. -1) (RM)
- 2- Philadelphia (100-33191)

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ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. filed in
Bureau Library

11-9-70

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REC-49

62-46855-873

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59 NOV 18 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RESEARCH SECTION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Research Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division
FROM : SAC, NY (100-87235)

DATE: 10/23/70

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 2/4/70, 3/23/70.

- 1) ~~Book~~ "I'll Never Go Back" by Mikhail ~~Koriakav~~.
- 2) ~~Book~~ "In Stalin's Secret Service" by W. G. ~~Krivitsky~~.
- 3) ~~Book~~ "The Secret History of Stalin's Crimes" by
Alexander ~~Orlov~~.
- 4) ~~Book~~ "Prescription for Rebellion" by Robert ~~Lindner~~.

The above books cannot be purchased in New York. All of "Book Row" was searched with negative results. It is suggested that "Book Row" in London, England be checked for books. Book Sources advised London had the best selection of Out of Print books in the world.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-1-82 BY SP1GSK/JC
225,269

REC- 13

1. C Let to Legat, London
by 5-1 Form, 11-10-70,
ref. attempt to obtain
copies above. Paperbacks
or secondhand copies
will be accepted.
AMB.

62-46855-874

17 OCT 26 1970

- ② - Bureau (62-46855)
- 1 - NY (100-87235)

FPC: CHJ
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

66 OCT 20 1970



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, San Francisco (100-60898)

11/18/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

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**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau, if available in your area. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

U.S. ^{BOOK} "From the Dead Level" by Hakim Abdullah Jamal. Publisher, price and date of publication are not known.

Any effort to obtain this book will be appreciated since Bureau has urgent need for book for research purposes in connection with the Black Power Movement.

- 1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)
- 1 - 100-444622 (Jamal)

AMB:sfw
(7) *sfw*

NOTE: Book requested by SA G.T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Dom. Intel. Div., for review in connection with Black Power Movement. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC-54

62-46855-875

4 NOV 18 1970

EX-103

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COMM-FBI

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100-444622-101

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

11/17/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

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**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. ^{NR} "The ~~X~~ Barnyard Epithet and Other Obscenities: Notes on the Chicago Conspiracy Trial" by J. Anthony ~~X~~ Lukas. Harper & Row, New York. Perennial paperback 95 cents; October, 1970. (Hard cover \$4.95, if paperback unavailable.)
2. ^{NR} "The ~~X~~ Great Conspiracy Trial: An Essay on Law, Liberty and the Constitution" by Jason ~~X~~ Epstein. Random House, New York; \$7.95; November, 1970.

- 1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw
(6)

NOTE: Books requested by No. 1 Man [redacted] Internal Security Section, Dom. Intel. Div., for review in connection with general New Left matters. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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COMM-FBI

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51 NOV 25 1970

TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

11/17/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

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**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Directory of Afro-American Resources" *N.Y.*
compiled by Walter Schatz, R.R. Bowker
Co., New York; \$19.95; Nov., 1970.
2. "Multimedia Materials for Afro-American
Studies" *N.Y.*
by Harry A. Johnson, R.R. Bowker
Co., New York; \$15.95; Dec., 1970.

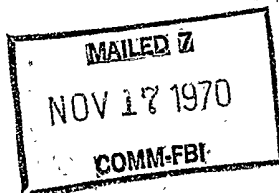
- 1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB) *607/PR*

AMB:sfw

(6) *sfw*

NOTE: Books requested by Section Chief G.C. Moore, Racial Intelligence Section, Dom. Intel. Div., for reference purposes in connection with racial matters general. Books will be charged permanently to Racial Intelligence Section for ready reference purposes.

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REC 19

EX-103

62-46855-877
NOV 17 1970

66 NOV 20 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AMB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 11/16/70

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

Re Bulet 10/9/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of: "Psychic
Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain" by Shelia Ostrander
and Lynn Schroeder.

EX-112

REC-21

NOV 18 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

1 Encl. filed in
Bureau Library.
11-17-70
Frank B.

ENCLOSURE

- (2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. 1)
- 1 - NY (100-87235)
- FPC: chj
- (3)



3 NOV 23 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 1
Page 182 ~ Duplicate